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Summary

Main Features

Welcome to the 2007 edition of **Australian Capital Territory in Focus**.

This publication is designed to provide a contemporary and comprehensive description of the social, demographic and economic structure of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). It also includes analyses relating to the physical environment, government, education, health, law and order, transport, tourism and housing. A chapter on the Australian Capital Region (ACR) is also included, covering a range of socio-economic statistics for the region.

Information used for **Australian Capital Territory in Focus** has not been restricted to ABS output. A wide range of data from other agencies, including Territory and Commonwealth agencies, have been used to give as broad a picture of the ACT as possible.

The statistics contained in this publication were the most recent available at the time of its preparation. In some cases, the ABS web site <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> and the web sites of other organisations, can provide access to more recent and detailed statistics.

The ABS welcomes readers suggestions about **Australian Capital Territory in Focus** and I encourage you to write to me with any comments that you may have. The content and structure of this publication is currently under review, and this is likely to be the final issue of this publication produced as a hard-copy product. Future issues will only be available from the ABS web site as HTML documents or PDF files..

ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is greatly appreciated. I extend my thanks and appreciation to those organisations that have supplied material for inclusion in this publication and the ABS staff involved in its preparation.

About this Release

Previously: Australian Capital Territory Statistical Summary (ISSN: 0067-1754)

Australian Capital Territory In Focus provides a detailed statistical review of social, economic, environmental and demographic characteristics of the Australian Capital Territory

(ACT). It includes quantitative analysis of topics such as climate, government, education, health, law and order, transport, tourism and housing. A chapter on the Australian Capital Region (ACR) is also included which contains a comprehensive range of socio-economic statistics about the region.

Information has not been restricted to ABS output. A wide range of data from other agencies, including Territory and Commonwealth agencies, have been included to give as broad a picture of the ACT as possible.

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Historical Development

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HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

The site for the Australian seat of government, then called the Federal Capital Territory, was chosen in 1908. On 1 January 1911, New South Wales (NSW) ceded its government authority over this area and parliamentary power of the Territory was vested in the Commonwealth. In 1938, the Federal Capital Territory officially became the Australian Capital Territory (ACT).

Until 1989 the ACT was administered by the Federal Government, through the Federal Minister for Territories.

Self-government

In 1988, the Federal Government legislated for self-governance within the ACT through the **Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988** making the ACT a self-governing territory and separate legal entity. With the introduction of self-government on 11 May 1989, most Ordinances (subordinate legislation under Acts that provide for the Commonwealth to administer Territories) in force at that time became Acts.

However, the Commonwealth has reserved some Ordinances in areas such as national land and the Corporations Law. Under Section 122 of the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament still retains full legislative capacity with respect to the ACT, although these could be seen as reserve powers to be used only in special or unusual circumstances. Furthermore, under Section 34 of the **Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988**, the Governor-General (in Council) may make Ordinances in certain areas of ACT law.

The ACT is currently represented in the Commonwealth Parliament by two Members in the House of Representatives and two Senators, Ms Annette Ellis (member for Canberra), Mr Bob McMullen (Member for Fraser), Mr Gary Humphries and Ms Kate Lundy. Unlike the states and the Northern Territory (NT), the ACT does not have a Governor/Administrator.

The **Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988** provided for the establishment of the ACT's Legislative Assembly and Executive. The first two Legislative Assembly elections (1989 and 1992) were held using a modified version of the d'Hondt system. Since then, the proportional representation Hare-Clarke system has been used. The **Electoral (Amendment) Act 1997** changed the date of Assembly elections from February to October.

3.1 ACT ELECTION DATES

First Assembly	4 March 1989
Second Assembly	15 February 1992
Third Assembly	18 February 1995
Fourth Assembly	21 February 1998
Fifth Assembly	20 October 2001
Sixth Assembly	16 October 2004

Elections ACT, Election results.

The **Electoral Act 1992** requires a redistribution of electoral boundaries before each general election for the ACT Legislative Assembly. The election for the Seventh Assembly is due to be held on 18 October 2008. The ACT Legislative Assembly electoral boundaries for the 2008 election were announced on 11 September 2007.

Seventeen members are elected into the ACT Legislative Assembly - five members each from Brindabella and Ginninderra, and seven members from Molonglo. The names of each electorate are all derived from Aboriginal words:

- "Brindabella", named after the mountain range to the south of Canberra, is derived from an Aboriginal word meaning "two kangaroo rats".
- "Ginninderra" is derived from an Aboriginal word meaning "sparkling like the stars". This name was first given to a creek flowing through the middle of Belconnen, which was later dammed to form Lake Ginninderra (on which the Belconnen Town Centre is sited)
- "Molonglo" is derived from an Aboriginal word meaning "like the sound of thunder". It is also the name of the river flowing through this central electorate, which was dammed to form Lake Burley Griffin, one of the focal points of Canberra.

3.2 ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES FOR THE ACT - 11 September 2007

Electorate	Statistical Subdivision (SSD)
Brindabella(a)	Tuggeranong (excluding Hume) Southern remainder of the ACT (including Tharwa)
Ginninderra(b)	Belconnen
Molonglo(c)	Gungahlin Canberra Central Weston Creek Woden Valley Jerrabomberra (including Hume)

(a) Includes Chifley, Farrer, Pearce & Torrens from the Woden Valley SSD and the southern remainder of the ACT.

(b) Includes Hall and Nicholls from the Gungahlin-Hall SSD.

(c) Excludes Chifley, Farrer, Pearce & Torrens from the Woden Valley SSD and Hall & Nicholls from the Gungahlin-Hall SSD. Includes Kowen, Majura and Stromlo.

Elections ACT, List of Localities.

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GOVERNANCE IN THE ACT

There are three arms of governance within the ACT: the Legislature (consisting of the 17 elected members of the Legislative Assembly), the Executive (consisting of the Chief Minister and up to four Ministers appointed by the Chief Minister), and the Judiciary (consisting of the ACT Supreme Court and ACT Magistrates Court).

The Legislature

The ACT Legislative Assembly is a unicameral parliament, that is, it has no equivalent Senate or Legislative Council. It is also unique among Australian parliaments because it performs both state/territory and municipal functions. The Assembly will therefore act at a state level in some matters (e.g. education, health, policing and industrial relations), but will act at what is usually a local council level in others (e.g. waste management and road maintenance). As a result the ACT is sometimes referred to as a 'city state'.

The Assembly is also unusual in that the Crown does not play a direct part in the legislation process. In the Federal Parliament the Governor-General signs each Bill as the last stage of creating an Act. If a Bill is passed by the ACT Assembly, it is gazetted (i.e. a notice is placed in the Gazette) by the Chief Minister and it becomes an Act, that is, part of the law of the ACT.

The ACT Legislative Assembly is made up of 17 full-time members who serve a fixed four-year term. They are referred to as Members of the Legislative Assembly, or MLA's and represent the citizens of the ACT from each of the three electorates, Brindabella (five members), Ginninderra (five members) and Molonglo (seven members). The MLA's have power to: elect a Chief Minister who forms a government to administer the ACT; make laws; investigate and debate matters of public importance; review the actions of the Government; and oversee the financial matters of the Government. The Chief Minister appoints ministers from the Assembly, with the **Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988** limiting the number of ministers to five. The Speaker is elected by and represents the Assembly in all contact with outside bodies.

3.3 ELECTED MEMBERS IN THE ACT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY - 30 June 2007

	Electorate	Party	Position
Barr, Mr Andrew	Molonglo	ALP	Minister for Education and Training; Minister for Industrial Relations; Minister for Planning; Minister for Tourism, Sport and Recreation
Berry, Mr Wayne	Ginninderra	ALP	Speaker
Burke, Mrs Jacqui	Molonglo	Liberal	Deputy Leader of the Opposition; Shadow Minister for Health and Disability; Shadow Minister for Housing
Corbell, Mr Simon	Molonglo	ALP	Minister for Police and Emergency Services; Attorney General
Dunne, Mrs Vicki	Ginninderra	Liberal	Shadow Minister for Family and Community Services; Shadow Minister for Women; Shadow Minister for Education
Foskey, Dr Deb	Molonglo	ACT Greens	Crossbench Member

Gallagher, Ms Katy	Molonglo	ALP	Deputy Chief Minister; Minister for Health; Minister for Women; Minister for Disability and Community Services; Minister for Children and Young People
Gentleman, Mr Mick	Brindabella	ALP	Back Bench Member
Hargreaves, Mr John	Brindabella	ALP	Minister for Multicultural Affairs; Minister for the Territory and Municipal Services; Minister for Housing
MacDonald, Ms Karin	Brindabella	ALP	Government member
Mulcahy, Mr Richard	Molonglo	Liberal	Shadow Minister for Heritage and the Arts; Shadow Minister for Ageing; Shadow Minister for Industrial Relations; Shadow Treasurer
Porter AM, Ms Mary	Ginninderra	ALP	Back Bench Member
Pratt, Mr Steve	Brindabella	Liberal	Deputy Speaker; Shadow Minister for Emergency Services; Shadow Minister for Urban Services; Shadow Minister for Transport; Shadow Minister for Multicultural Affairs
Seselja, Mr Zed	Molonglo	Liberal	Chair of the Legal Affairs Committee; Shadow Minister for Corrective Services; Shadow Minister for Planning and Infrastructure; Shadow Minister for Young People; Shadow Minister for Illicit Drugs Policy
Smyth, Mr Brendan	Brindabella	Liberal	Opposition Whip; Manager of Opposition Business; Shadow Minister for Gaming and Racing; Shadow Minister for Indigenous Affairs; Shadow Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism; Shadow Minister for Business and Economic Development, Employment and Training; Shadow Minister for Housing Affordability
Stanhope, Mr Jon	Ginninderra	ALP	Chief Minister; Minister for the Arts; Minister for Business and Economic Development; Treasurer; Minister for the Environment, Water and Climate Change; Minister for Indigenous Affairs
Stefaniak, Mr Bill	Ginninderra	Liberal	Leader of the Opposition; Shadow Attorney General; Shadow Minister for the Environment, Water and Climate Change; Shadow Minister for Police, Justice and Community Safety, Whole-of-Government, Public Service

Legislative Assembly of the ACT, Members; Legislative Assembly of the ACT, Ministerial responsibilities.

The Executive

As the ACT has no Governor or Administrator, there is no Executive Council as in the other states and the NT. Instead, the Chief Minister and up to four Ministers appointed by the Chief Minister form the ACT Executive, or Cabinet. The Cabinet's functions are to: collectively govern and administer the Territory; implement all Territory law; and develop and manage the budget. Such power is similar to that accorded to the legislatures of the states and is the most broad-ranging power that can be conferred.

The Chief Minister allocates to each minister the responsibility to administer certain functions. These include education, roads and transport, health, policing, the environment and employment. The Chief Minister fulfils the roles of both State Premier and Mayor.

The Judiciary

In April 1992, the **Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988** was amended to expressly establish and recognise the third arm of Government within the Territory: the Judiciary. Following this, the **Australian Capital Territory Supreme Court (Transfer) Act**

1992 came into effect on 1 July 1992, relinquishing the Commonwealth's direct responsibility for the administration of justice in the ACT.

While the Assembly makes laws for the ACT, the Judiciary is responsible for dispensing justice and ensuring the rule of law. Judges within the Supreme Court, and Magistrates within the Magistrates Court, interpret laws and apply them to individual cases. The cases may be civil, criminal or administrative actions. Judges and magistrates are appointed in accordance with law and can only be removed in exceptional circumstances.

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GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS

Operating statement

In the ACT in 2005-06, Government Finance Statistics (GFS) operating revenue totalled \$2,694m, with 41% (\$1,118m) from current grants and subsidies, and a further 29% (\$782m) from taxation revenue. With expenses totalling \$2,828m in the year, the ACT Government net operating balance (NOB) was -\$134m and net lending was -\$167m.

GFS NOB is a summary measure of the ongoing sustainability of government operations. It is the difference between GFS revenue and GFS expenses that reflects the change in net worth due to transactions. A positive NOB indicates an increase in the net worth of government and a negative NOB indicates a decrease in net worth.

3.6 ACT General Government operating statement

	2003-04 \$m	2004-05 \$m	2005-06 \$m
GFS Revenue			
Taxation revenue	753	712	782
Current grants and subsidies	1 033	1 076	1 118
Sales of goods and services	260	274	310
Interest income	99	86	111
Other	218	243	373
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 363</i>	<i>2 391</i>	<i>2 694</i>
GFS Expenses			
Gross operating expenses			
Depreciation	134	151	158
Employee expenses	1 020	1 110	1 209
Other operating expenses	752	765	716
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 907</i>	<i>2 027</i>	<i>2 083</i>
Nominal superannuation interest expenses	97	105	144
Other interest expenses	54	54	59
Other property expenses	-	-	-
Current transfers			
Grant expenses	342	381	399
Subsidy expenses	117	74	85
Other current transfers	-	-	-
Capital transfers			

Grants to local governments	-	-	-
Other capital transfers	49	48	60
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 565</i>	<i>2 687</i>	<i>2 828</i>
equals			
GFS Net Operating Balance	-202	-297	-134
less			
Net acquisition of non-financial assets			
Gross fixed capital formation	163	176	237
less Depreciation	134	151	158
plus Change in inventories	-	-	-
plus Other transactions in non-financial assets	-204	-158	-46
<i>Total</i>	<i>-175</i>	<i>-134</i>	<i>33</i>
equals			
GFS Net Lending(+)/Borrowing(-)	-27	-163	-167

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2005-06 (cat. no. 5512.0), Time series spreadsheets.

Expenses by purpose

Health and education remain the key purposes for which ACT government funds are used. In 2005-06, these purposes comprised 24% and 22%, respectively, of total ACT general government expenditure.

3.7 ACT General Government Expenses, By purpose

	2003-04 \$m	2004-05 \$m	2005-06 \$m
General public services	402	368	462
Defence	-	-	-
Public order and safety	219	211	226
Education			
Primary and secondary	450	471	483
University	32	40	21
Technical and further education	72	72	74
Other tertiary	-	-	-
Other	25	31	45
Total	579	613	623
Health			
Acute care institutions	322	359	400
Other health institutions	4	3	5
Community health services	98	113	133
Pharmaceutical	9	7	9
Other	91	108	108
Total	523	590	655
Social security and welfare			
Social security	-	-	-
Welfare services	137	183	180
Other	-	-	-
Total	137	183	180
Housing and community amenities			
Housing and community development	148	128	92
Water supply	9	-	1
Sanitation and protection of the environment	12	14	26
Other community amenities	3	4	38
Total	172	146	156
Recreation and culture			
Recreational facilities and services	69	65	29
Cultural facilities and services	18	23	22
Broadcasting and film production	-	-	-
Other recreation and culture	8	7	1

Total	95	95	51
Fuel and energy	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2	1	3
Mining, manufacturing and construction	-	-	-
Transport and communications			
Road transport	155	144	152
Water transport	-	-	-
Rail transport	-	-	-
Air transport	-	-	-
Communications and other transport	5	12	12
Total	161	156	164
Other economic affairs	33	42	48
Nominal interest on superannuation	97	105	144
Public debt transactions	54	54	60
Other	91	124	57
Total	2 565	2 687	2 828

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2005-06 (cat. no. 5512.0), Time series spreadsheets.

Taxation revenue

Taxes on property were the source of 51% (\$399m) of the ACT Government's taxation revenue in 2005-06. A further 26% (\$204m) came from **Taxes on employers' payroll and labour force**.

Overall total taxation revenue dropped by 10% (\$70m) between 2004-05 and 2005-06. The biggest increase occurred in **Stamp duties on conveyancing**, up \$33m (22%), while the biggest decrease occurred in **Financial institutions transactions taxes**, down \$14m (82%).

3.8 ACT general government taxation revenue

	2003-04 \$m	2004-05 \$m	2005-06 \$m
Taxes on employers payroll and labour force			
Employers payroll taxes	177	185	204
Taxes on property			
Taxes on immovable property			
Land taxes	49	56	59
Municipal taxes	119	124	142
Other	9	5	12
Total	178	185	213
Taxes on financial and capital transactions			
Financial institutions transactions taxes	17	17	3
Government borrowing guarantee levies	-	-	-
Stamp duties on conveyancing	192	148	181
Other stamp duties	18	6	2
Total	228	171	187
Total	406	356	399
Taxes on the provision of goods and services			
Excises and levies			
Agricultural production taxes	-	-	-
Levies on statutory corporations	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
Taxes on gambling			
Taxes on government lotteries	6	6	6
Taxes on private lotteries	7	7	7
Taxes on gambling machines	33	31	31

Casino taxes	2	2	2
Race betting taxes	1	1	1
Taxes on gambling n.e.c.	-	-	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>47</i>
Taxes on insurance			
Insurance companies contributions to fire brigades	-	-	-
Third party insurance taxes	-	-	-
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	38	38	41
<i>Total</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>88</i>
Taxes on the use of goods and performance of activities			
Motor vehicle taxes			
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	24	24	24
Other	59	61	66
<i>Total</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>90</i>
Franchise taxes			
Gas taxes	-	-	-
Petroleum products taxes	-	-	-
Tobacco taxes	-	-	-
Liquor taxes	-	-	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Other	-	-	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>90</i>
Total	753	712	782
Taxes received from public corporations	15	17	25
Taxes received from other levels of government	5	5	5

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Taxation Revenue, Australia, 2005-06 (cat. no. 5506.0).

In 2005-06, the ACT Government charged residents an average of \$2,386 a year in property taxes, stamp duty, gambling taxes, payroll and other taxes. Across states and territories, Western Australia recorded the highest taxation per capita (\$3,015) and Tasmania recorded the lowest (\$1,860). All states and territories recorded an increase in taxation per capita between 2004-05 and 2005-06.

3.9 Taxation per capita(a)

Level of government	2003-04 \$	2004-05 \$	2005-06 \$
State and Local			
Australian Capital Territory	2 331	2 195	2 386
New South Wales	2 601	2 647	2 721
Victoria	2 458	2 539	2 651
Queensland	2 127	2 187	2 287
South Australia	2 281	2 394	2 433
Western Australia	2 506	2 600	3 015
Tasmania	1 697	1 818	1 860
Northern Territory	1 595	1 783	2 137
Average	2 404	2 471	2 594
Commonwealth Government	10 487	11 340	11 976
All levels of government	12 874	13 792	14 551

(a) Population estimates used to calculate taxation per capita are the estimated resident population (ERP) at 31 December each year, as published in Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Taxation Revenue, Australia, 2005-06 (cat. no. 5506.0).

Cash flow statement

The GFS Surplus/Deficit is a broad indicator of cash flow requirements. When this measure is positive (in surplus), it reflects the extent to which cash is available to the government to either increase its financial assets or decrease its liabilities (assuming no revaluations or other changes occur). When this measure is negative (in deficit), it reflects the extent to which the government requires cash, by running down its financial assets, or by drawing on the cash reserves of the domestic economy, or by borrowing from overseas.

In 2005-06, the ACT Government recorded a surplus of \$76m. This represented an increase of 177% over that recorded for the previous year.

3.10 ACT General Government Cash Flow Statement

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Cash Flow Statement			
Cash receipts from operating activities			
Taxes received	750	723	782
Receipts from sales of goods and services	284	318	338
Grants and subsidies received	1 063	1 117	1 184
Other receipts	417	422	439
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 514</i>	<i>2 580</i>	<i>2 743</i>
Cash payments for operating activities			
Payments for goods and services	-1 471	-1 708	-1 648
Grants and subsidies paid	-463	-494	-534
Interest paid	-54	-55	-60
Other payments	-267	-261	-260
<i>Total</i>	<i>-2 255</i>	<i>-2 518</i>	<i>-2 502</i>
Net cash flows from operating activities	259	63	241
Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets			
Sales of non-financial assets	208	161	51
Purchases of new non-financial assets	-167	-189	-217
Purchases of secondhand non-financial assets	-	-	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>-28</i>	<i>-165</i>
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes	-26	12	9
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes	-95	-127	48
Net cash flows from financing activities			
Advances received (net)	-11	-11	-11
Borrowings (net)	-56	-63	-16
Deposits received (net)	-	-	-
Other financing (net)	-3	17	-31
<i>Total</i>	<i>-70</i>	<i>-57</i>	<i>-58</i>
Net Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in Cash Held	109	-137	74
Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)			
Net cash flows from operating activities, net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets and distributions paid	299	35	76
Acquisitions of assets under finance leases and similar arrangements	-	-	-
Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	299	35	76

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2005-06 (cat. no. 5512.0), Time series spreadsheets.

Negative figures denote outflows.

Balance sheet

GFS net worth reflects the contribution of the ACT Government to the wealth of the ACT. The net worth as at 30 June 2006 was \$9,445m, an increase of 2% from \$9,265m recorded a year earlier.

The most significant assets held by the ACT Government were **Land and fixed assets** of \$6,192m, **followed by Equity** of \$4,219m. **The most significant liabilities were Unfunded superannuation and other employee liabilities** of \$3,156m, **followed by Borrowing** of \$699m.

3.11 ACT General Government Balance Sheet, as at 30 June

	2004 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m
Assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and deposits	64	65	73
Advances paid	502	506	511
Investments, loans and placements	2 254	2 362	2 657
Other non-equity assets	258	146	170
Equity	3 895	4 010	4 219
<i>Total</i>	6 972	7 089	7 630
Non-financial assets			
Land and fixed assets	5 656	6 084	6 192
Other non-financial assets	352	123	103
<i>Total</i>	6 008	6 207	6 295
<i>Total</i>	12 980	13 296	13 925
Liabilities			
Deposits held	56	23	74
Advances received	262	251	240
Borrowing	633	667	699
Unfunded superannuation liability and other employee entitlements	2 338	2 789	3 156
Other provisions	22	8	28
Other non-equity liabilities	289	293	283
<i>Total</i>	3 600	4 031	4 480
GFS Net Worth	9 380	9 265	9 445
Net debt	-1 869	-1 993	-2 228
Net financial worth	3 372	3 058	3 150

Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2005-06 (cat. no. 5512.0), Time series spreadsheets.

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Economy

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- State Final Demand
- Gross Household Disposable Income
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Gross State Product

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GROSS STATE PRODUCT

Gross State Product (GSP) is the state/territory equivalent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for Australia. It represents the total market value of goods and services produced within a state or territory within a given period, after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the

consumption of fixed capital.

In current prices, the Australian Capital Territory's (ACT) GSP was \$19,477m in 2005-06, an increase of 5% over 2004-05. GSP increased by 3%, from \$18,473m to \$19,098m in chain volume terms over the same period. In comparison, Australia's GDP increased by 8% in current prices and 3% in chain volume terms between 2004-05 and 2005-06.

4.1 Gross State Product, ACT

	Current prices		Chain volume measures (a)	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
2000-01	13 999	5.3	17 083	1.8
2001-02	14 830	5.9	17 443	2.1
2002-03	16 307	10.0	18 028	3.3
2003-04	17 500	7.3	18 108	0.4
2004-05	18 473	5.6	18 473	2.0
2005-06	19 477	5.4	19 098	3.4

(a) Experimental series. Users are cautioned these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components. It is emphasised that, at times, there may be movements that cannot be fully explained in the chain volume estimates of GSP through the use of the proxy deflator. Reference year for chain volume estimates is 2004-05.

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2005-06 (cat. no. 5220.0).

The ACT's GSP per capita was \$59,454 in current prices in 2005-06, an increase of 4% over 2004-05 and 26% higher than GDP per capita for Australia overall (\$47,181).

In chain volume terms, GSP for the ACT was \$58,297 per capita, which was 1% higher than in 2004-05 (\$56,963). GDP per capita for Australia was \$45,021 in 2005-06, 2% higher than in 2004-05 (\$44,376). GSP for the ACT was 29% higher than Australia's GDP per capita in 2005-06, and the highest of all states and territories.

4.2 Gross State Product and Gross Domestic Product, ACT and Australia: Per capita

	In current prices				Chain volume measures(a)			
	ACT		Australia		ACT		Australia	
	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change
2000-01	44 187	4.2	35 769	5.6	53 920	0.7	40 686	0.7
2001-02	46 315	4.8	37 677	5.3	54 476	1.0	41 663	2.4
2002-03	50 582	9.2	39 574	5.0	55 919	2.6	42 486	2.0
2003-04	54 152	7.1	42 057	6.3	56 032	0.2	43 704	2.9
2004-05	56 963	5.2	44 376	5.5	56 963	1.7	44 376	1.5
2005-06	59 454	4.4	47 181	6.3	58 297	2.3	45 021	1.5

(a) Experimental series. Users are cautioned these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components. It is emphasised that, at times, there may be movements that cannot be fully explained in the chain volume estimates of GSP through the use of the proxy deflator. Reference year for chain volume estimates is 2004-05.

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2005-06 (cat. no. 5220.0).

Total Factor Income (TFI) is gross state product less taxes plus subsidies and production and imports and comprises of compensation of employees and gross operating surplus. In 2005-06, **Government administration and defence** was the largest contributing industry to the ACT's TFI - in current prices it made up 27% of TFI. The **Property and business**

services industry was next (13%), followed by **Ownership of dwellings** (9%) and **Construction** (8%). The **Government administration and defence** industry has consistently been the largest contributor to TFI for the ACT since 1989-90, when the ABS State Accounts series commenced.

In contrast, the **Property and business services** industry contributed most to TFI for Australia (13%). This was followed by **Manufacturing** (11%), then **Mining, Finance and insurance** and **Ownership of dwellings** (all contributing 8%).

4.3 Total factor income by industry, ACT and Australia: Current prices - 2005-06

	ACT		Australia	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture	8	-	26 256	3.1
Mining	2	-	65 940	7.7
Manufacturing	363	2.0	94 638	11.0
Electricity, gas and water	441	2.4	21 034	2.4
Construction	1 388	7.7	60 784	7.1
Wholesale trade	332	1.8	42 492	4.9
Retail trade	871	4.8	52 293	6.1
Accommodation, and restaurants	356	2.0	19 210	2.2
Transport and storage	410	2.3	36 221	4.2
Communication services	454	2.5	22 754	2.7
Finance and insurance	649	3.6	66 408	7.7
Property and business services	2 290	12.7	107 894	12.6
Government administration and defence	4 811	26.7	31 990	3.7
Education	1 028	5.7	38 691	4.5
Health and community services	1 134	6.3	56 242	6.6
Cultural and recreational services	462	2.6	12 387	1.4
Personal and other services	485	2.7	16 261	1.9
Ownership of dwellings	1 563	8.7	70 489	8.2
General government(a)	966	5.4	16 591	1.9
All industries(b)	18 012	100.0	858 574	100.0

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) This item for Australia represents the gross operating surplus of all general government operations in all industries. For the ACT this item represents the gross operating surplus of all general government operations for the Territory. Data are not available to provide state by industry details of general government gross operating surplus.

(b) Industries may not add to total due to rounding differences.

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2005-06 (cat. no. 5220.0).

Compensation of employees continued to represent over 61% (\$11,912m in current prices) of GSP for the ACT in 2005-06. Over the last few years this component has been the major income component of GSP. The income components **Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income**, and **Taxes less subsidies on production and imports** have contributed approximately 31% and 7% respectively of GSP.

In comparison, **Compensation of employees** contributed 48% of Australia's GDP in 2005-06. **Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income** contributed 41% and **Taxes less subsidies on production and imports** 11%.

4.4 Income components of Gross State Product, ACT - Current prices

	Compensation of employees	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	GSP(a)	GSP(a)
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
2000-01	8 685	62.0	4 244	30.3	1 070	7.6	13 999	100.0
2001-02	9 158	61.8	4 638	31.3	1 034	7.0	14 830	100.0
2002-03	9 964	61.1	5 103	31.3	1 240	7.6	16 307	100.0
2003-04	10 670	61.0	5 524	31.6	1 306	7.5	17 500	100.0
2004-05	11 289	61.1	5 899	31.9	1 285	7.0	18 473	100.0
2005-06	11 912	61.2	6 100	31.3	1 438	7.4	19 477	100.0

(a) Due to statistical discrepancy, components of GSP may not equal total.
Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2005-06 (cat. no. 5220.0).

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Lending Activity

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LENDING ACTIVITY

Housing finance commitments for owner occupation (excluding refinancing) totalled \$1,918m in 2006-07, an increase of \$472m (33%) over 2005-06. The main driving force behind the increase from 2005-06 to 2006-07 was finance for the purpose of **Purchase of established dwellings**, which continued to be the largest component of finance commitments at \$2,103m. Finance commitments for **Construction**, and for **Purchase of new dwellings**, also exhibited strong growth between the two years (22% and 21% respectively).

Refinancing commitments increased by \$54m (13%) from \$402m to \$456m between 2005-06 and 2006-07. This followed similar growth (\$49m or 14%) between 2004-05 and 2005-06. Relative to five years earlier, in 2001-02, refinancing commitments were 103% higher in 2006-07.

4.13 Housing finance for owner occupation, All lenders - ACT

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Purpose of commitment	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Purchase of established dwellings	1 245	1 558	1 580	1 449	1 625	2 103
Construction	(a)96	135	122	103	105	128
Purchase of new dwellings	(a)74	93	111	112	118	143
Total	1 415	1 787	1 813	1 664	1 848	2 374
Refinancing	225	292	353	353	402	456
Total excluding refinancing	1 190	1 495	1 459	1 311	1 446	1 918

(a) Data for February and March 2002 for Construction and Purchase of new dwellings are confidential. The combined value of these two categories for each month are included in the sub-total and total.
Housing Finance, Australia, Jun 2007 (cat. no. 5609.0), Time series spreadsheets.

Personal finance, other than secured housing finance for owner occupation, is finance provided to individuals for their personal, non-business use. Both fixed loans and revolving credit finance are included.

Fixed personal finance commitments rose by \$101m (22%) between 2005-06 and 2006-07, to \$550m. The amount committed for refinancing was \$161m in 2006-07, an increase of \$23m (17%) over 2005-06. Refinancing accounted for 29% of all fixed personal finance commitments in 2006-07.

The year-end total credit limits associated with revolving credit facilities rose \$192m (5%) to \$3,942m in 2006-07. Over the five years 2001-02 to 2006-07, these credit limits increased by \$1,605m (69%).

4.14 Personal finance commitments, All lenders - ACT

	2001-02 \$m	2002-03 \$m	2003-04 \$m	2004-05 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m
Fixed loan commitments						
Motor vehicles	142	137	136	140	132	144
Household goods	16	22	21	22	18	20
Individual residential blocks of land, owner occupied housing (unsecured)	16	45	46	34	38	41
Debt consolidation	35	44	43	53	47	58
Refinancing	63	106	119	121	138	161
Other(a)	55	76	88	78	75	126
Total(b)	327	430	454	448	449	550
Revolving credit facilities						
New and increased credit limits	524	590	704	546	648	559
Total credit limits (at end of year)	2 337	2 762	3 350	3 553	3 750	3 942
Credit used (at end of year)	1 000	1 251	1 549	1 669	1 718	1 717

(a) Includes boats, caravans and trailers, and travel and holidays.

(b) Due to rounding, totals shown in this table may not equal the sum of components.

Lending Finance, Australia, Jun 2007 (cat. no. 5671.0), Time series spreadsheets.

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People

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Education and Training

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- Vocational Education and Training
- Apprentices and Trainees
- Higher Education
- Student Assistance
- Household Use of Information Technology
- Education and Training Bibliography

Schools

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SCHOOLS

At February 2007, there were 59,970 students attending ACT schools. Of these, 35,020 (58.4%) were attending the 88 government schools (including one primary school operating in Jervis Bay Territory). The remaining 24,950 (41.6%) were attending the 44 non-government schools.

The number of students attending schools in the ACT has declined by 0.5% (305 students) since 2005, with primary school enrolments declining the most (down 1.1% since 2005). This reflects the ageing of the ACT population. In contrast, the number of college students has increased slightly (up 0.9%, or 88 students).

Consistent with the structure of the ACT population, there tend to be slightly more males than females in each of the school education sectors (primary, high, college and special), in both government and non-government schools.

Preschools

At February 2007, there were 3,499 children enrolled at 79 ACT government mainstream preschools and five Koori preschools. Since some Indigenous children attend more than one preschool, this equates to 3,520 enrolments, an increase of 4.5% (151 enrolments) on

School sectors

At February 2007, just over half (51%) of all school students attended primary school, comprising 15,562 males and 15,106 females. In comparison, 32% of students attended high school (9,948 males and 9,499 females) and 16% attended a college (4,801 males and 4,716 females).

Special school enrolments refer to students with intellectual and physical disabilities, or students who require additional emotional and/or behavioural assistance who are attending special schools. They do not include special students who are attending other schools. In February 2007, there were 338 students attending special schools, comprising 222 males and 116 females.

Government and non-government schools

More students attended government schools than non-government schools at every level of school education. At February 2007, 61% of primary school students and 63% of college students attended government schools or colleges. The high school sector was more evenly split, with 51% of all high school students attending government schools.

6.1 School students enrolled, by sector and category of school, ACT - as at February

	Primary school(a) no.	High school no.	College no.	Special school(b) no.	Total no.
Government					
2005	19 241	10 237	5 903	340	35 721
2006	19 033	10 095	6 013	322	35 463
2007	18 686	9 998	5 998	338	35 020
Non-government					
2005	11 754	9 274	3 526	-	24 554
2006	11 815	9 342	3 522	-	24 679
2007	11 982	9 449	3 519	-	24 950
Total					
2005	30 995	19 511	9 429	340	60 275
2006	30 848	19 437	9 535	322	60 142
2007	30 668	19 447	9 517	338	59 970

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes the Jervis Bay School.

(b) Only includes students in special schools.

ACT Department of Education and Training: ACT Schools Census, February 2007, Government School Census Bulletin, February 2005 and February 2006, Non-Government Schools Census, February 2005 and February 2006.

Apparent retention rate

The apparent retention rate for full-time school students is the percentage of full-time students in a designated year/level of education who continue to a particular year/level of

education. It provides an indication of the proportion of students who continue on at school.

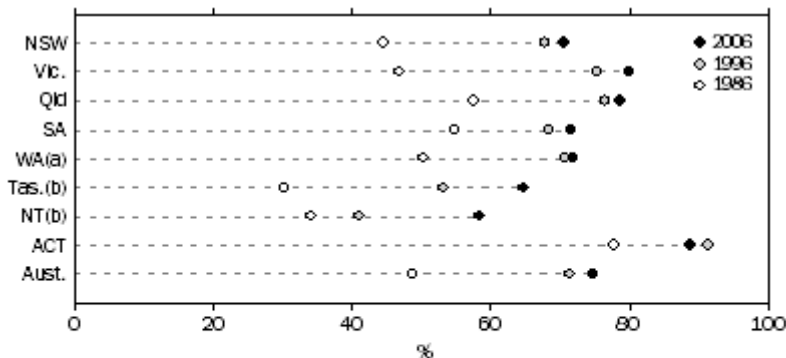
To calculate the 2006 apparent retention rate of full-time students at the Australia level, the total number of full-time students in Year 12 in 2006 is divided by the number of full-time students in the base year (Year 7 in NSW, Vic. and Tas and the ACT in 2001, and Year 8 in Qld, SA, WA and the NT in 2002). The base year represents the year of commencement of the secondary school systems in the respective state or territory.

Care should be exercised in the interpretation of apparent retention rates as the method of calculation does not take into account a range of factors. At the Australia level these include students repeating a year of education, migration and other net changes to the school population. At lower levels of disaggregation, additional factors affecting the data, such as enrolment policies (which contribute to different age/grade structures between states and territories), inter-sector transfer and interstate movements of students have not been taken into account. These and other factors affecting the interpretation of apparent retention rates are being addressed, where possible, in an ABS review of apparent retention rates.

The latest findings of the review were released in a research paper **Deriving Measures of Engagement in Secondary Education from the National Schools Statistics Collection** (cat. no. 1351.0.55.016), published in December 2006.

The ACT continues to record the highest apparent retention rates of any state or territory. At August 2006, the apparent retention rate of ACT full-time secondary students from Year 7/8 to Year 12 was 88.7%, 2.6 percentage points lower than that in 1996 (91.3%).

6.2 Apparent retention rates (a), Full-time secondary students - Year 7/8 to Year 12 - 1996 and 2006



(a) The number of school students in year 12 expressed as a percentage of their respective cohort group at the commencement of secondary schooling.
(b) Data for WA have been affected by changes in scope and coverage over time.
(c) Relatively small changes in student numbers in smaller jurisdictions can create apparently significant movements in retention rates.
Source: Schools, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 4221.0).

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Apprentices and Trainees

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APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES

The number of apprentices and trainees in training within the ACT has grown in recent years, from 3,700 at 31 December 2001 to 6,000 at 31 December 2006. Occupation groups with the largest numbers of apprentices and trainees in training at 31 December 2006 were **Trades and related workers** (2,600 persons), **Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers** (1,400 persons) and **Associate professionals** (800 persons).

6.6 Apprentices and trainees, In-training by occupation - ACT - As at 31 December

	2001 '000	2002 '000	2003 '000	2004 '000	2005(a) '000	2006(a) '000
Managers, administrators and professionals	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Associate professionals	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8
Trades and related workers	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Labourers and related workers	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total(b)	3.7	4.0	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.0

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Estimated figures, based on a sample.

(b) Includes 'Unknown' responses.

National Centre for Vocational Education Research, Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics: Apprentices and trainees - December quarter 2006, Summary, State and territory tables.

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Higher Education

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HIGHER EDUCATION

In 2005, there were 28,630 students enrolled in the five ACT higher education institutions. The majority (64%, or 18,254 students) were completing a Bachelor degree. The second largest proportion (25% or 7,224) were completing a Higher degree, followed by other postgraduate studies (11% or 2,553). Most students (69%) were attending higher education institutions full-time. The proportions of male students and female students were similar with 14,354 males and 14,276 females enrolled.

The two largest higher education institutions in the ACT accounted for 90% of enrolments in 2005. Fifty per cent of students (14,317) studied at the Australian National University and 40% (11,498) studied at the University of Canberra. Ten per cent of higher education students studied at the Australian Defence Force Academy, the Australian International Hotel School or the Australian Catholic University.

6.7 Students enrolled in higher education, By broad level of course - ACT - 2005(a)

	Postgraduate Higher degree(b) no.	Other post- graduate no.	Undergraduate Bachelor no.	Other under- graduate no.	Other Enabling courses no.	Non-award courses no.	Total no.
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	739	291	987	-	-	62	2 079
Australian International Hotel School	-	-	17	-	-	-	17
Australian National University	4 210	1 030	8 754	65	-	258	14 317
University of Canberra	2 159	1 108	8 028	4	19	180	11 498
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	116	124	468	-	-	11	719
Total	7 224	2 553	18 254	69	19	511	28 630

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Enrolments for the Australian Catholic University are as at 30 June 2005. Enrolments for all other institutions are for the full year 2005.

(b) Comprises Doctorate by Research, Doctorate by Coursework, Master's by Research and Master's by Coursework.

Department of Education, Science and Training, 2005 Students: Selected Higher Education Statistics; Australian Catholic University Limited, Data available on request.

6.8 Students enrolled in higher education, By mode of attendance, type of attendance and gender - 2005(a)

	Internal(b)		External and multi-modal(c)(d)				
	Full-time no.	Part-time no.	Full-time no.	Part-time no.	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	1 037	766	11	265	1 694	385	2 079
Australian International Hotel School	1	15	-	1	7	10	17
Australian National University	10 575	3 655	29	58	7 022	7 295	14 317
University of Canberra	2	6	7 752	3 738	5 096	6 402	11 498
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	349	350	-	20	535	184	719
Total	11 964	4 792	7 792	4 082	14 354	14 276	28 630

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Enrolments for the Australian Catholic University are as at 30 June 2005. Enrolments for all other institutions are for the full year 2005.

(b) Under an internal mode of attendance, all units of study for which the student is enrolled are undertaken through attendance at the institution on a regular basis; or, where the student is undertaking a higher degree course for which regular attendance is not required, the student attends the institution on an agreed schedule for the purposes of supervision and/or instruction.

(c) Under an external mode of attendance, all units of study for which the student is enrolled involve special arrangements whereby lesson materials, assignments etc. are delivered to the student, and any associated attendance at the institution is of an incidental, special or voluntary nature.

(d) Under a multi-modal mode of attendance, at least one unit of study is undertaken on an internal mode of attendance and at least one unit of study is undertaken on an external mode of attendance.

Department of Education, Science and Training, Students 2005: Selected Higher Education Statistics; Australian Catholic University Limited, Statistics Unit, Data available on request.

Indigenous students

There were 197 Indigenous students attending higher education institutions in the ACT during 2005 compared with 216 in 2004 and 200 in 2003.

Indigenous persons comprised 0.7% of all ACT higher education students during 2005. The majority of Indigenous higher education students were enrolled at the University of Canberra (93 persons or 47%) and the Australian National University (90 persons or 46%).

6.9 Indigenous students enrolled in higher education, ACT(a)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number (no.)					
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	1	19	27	28	11
Australian International Hotel School	-
Australian National University	67	75	70	88	90
University of Canberra	67	101	98	97	93
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	7	7	5	3	3
Total	142	202	200	216	197
Proportion(b) (%)					
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	0.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.5
Australian International Hotel School	-
Australian National University	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
University of Canberra	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4
Total	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7

.. not applicable

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Enrolments at the Australian Catholic University are as at 30 June for 2005 and as at 31 March for previous years. Enrolments for all other institutions are for the full year.

(b) Proportion of all students attending institution.

Department of Education, Science and Training, Students 2005: Selected Higher Education Statistics; Australian Catholic University Limited, Statistics Unit, Data available on request.

Overseas students

Overseas higher education students are those who are **not** one of the following:

- Australian citizen (including Australian citizen with dual citizenship); or
- New Zealand citizen or a diplomatic or consular representative of New Zealand, a member of the staff of such a representative, or the spouse or dependent relative of such a representative (excluding those with Australian citizenship); or
- students with permanent residence status (excluding those who have New Zealand citizenship).

In 2005, there were 5,724 overseas students studying at ACT higher education institutions. Of these, 3,218 (56%) were male and 2,506 (44%) were female. Twenty-two per cent of these students (1,231 persons) were located offshore whilst undertaking their studies.

The two largest tertiary institutions in the ACT, the Australian National University and the University of Canberra account for the majority of overseas tertiary students. In 2005, 21% of enrolments (3,036 students) at the Australian National University and 22% of enrolments at the University of Canberra (2,573 persons) were for overseas students.

6.10 Overseas higher education students, By gender and onshore/offshore status - ACT - 2005(a)

	Gender		Onshore/offshore status		Total overseas students	Overseas proportion of all students %
	Males	Females	Onshore(b)	Offshore(c)		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	95	13	108	-	108	5.2
Australian International Hotel School	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian National University	1 721	1 315	3 036	-	3 036	21.2
University of Canberra	1 402	1 171	1 342	1 231	2 573	22.4
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	-	7	7	-	7	1.0
Total	3 218	2 506	4 493	1 231	5 724	20.0

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Enrolments at the Australian Catholic University are as at 30 June for 2005 and as at 31 March for previous years. Enrolments for all other institutions are for the full year.

(b) Students undertaking programmes of study conducted in Australia by Australian universities.

(c) Students residing overseas for the term/semester who are undertaking programmes of study conducted by off-shore campuses of Australian universities.

Department of Education, Science and Training, Students 2005: Selected Higher Education Statistics; Australian Catholic University Limited, Statistics Unit, Data available on request.

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National Training Information Service, **Welcome to NTIS**, last viewed 31 October 2007, <http://www.ntis.gov.au/Default.aspx>.

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Health

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Australian Organ Donor Register

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AUSTRALIAN ORGAN DONOR REGISTER

The Australian Organ Donor Register is administered by Medicare Australia on behalf of the Australian Government and provides a simple way for people to record their consent (or

objection) to becoming an organ and/or tissue donor for transplantation.

At 31 August 2007, more than 16,900 people in the ACT (6,700 males and 10,300 females) had registered on the Australian Organ Donor Register.

The 25-34 year age group had the highest number of registrations for ACT females (2,400), while the highest number of registrations for ACT males was in the 35-44 year age group (1,400). Nationally, 971,687 people (576,000 females and 395,700 males) have registered their consent (or objection) as organ and tissue donors.

7.7 Organ donor registrations(a)(b), By age group and sex - at 31 August 2007

	16-17 years	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Males								
ACT	18	640	1 191	1 413	1 237	1 207	975	6 681
NSW	104	5 770	10 997	17 364	18 105	21 124	27 147	100 611
Vic.	162	7 461	15 095	19 329	17 802	16 703	16 659	93 211
Qld	147	5 824	11 234	15 872	16 630	17 828	18 041	85 576
SA	4 345	4 037	3 958	5 534	5 948	6 716	8 577	39 115
WA	100	4 937	8 562	11 485	11 479	11 092	10 717	58 372
Tas.	22	698	1 342	1 762	1 941	2 110	1 944	9 819
NT	5	145	451	541	502	414	227	2 285
<i>Total</i>	<i>4 903</i>	<i>29 512</i>	<i>52 830</i>	<i>73 300</i>	<i>73 644</i>	<i>77 194</i>	<i>84 287</i>	<i>395 670</i>
Females								
ACT	64	1 314	2 398	2 013	1 797	1 522	1 142	10 250
NSW	234	9 830	21 122	26 300	25 324	27 609	29 221	139 640
Vic.	495	16 406	27 937	29 110	24 922	21 972	19 069	139 911
Qld	455	12 733	22 410	24 655	24 019	22 421	18 495	125 188
SA	4 376	6 664	7 375	8 509	8 299	9 088	9 567	53 878
WA	243	10 996	17 174	17 822	16 487	14 108	11 499	88 329
Tas.	70	1 655	2 687	2 927	2 951	2 750	2 137	15 177
NT	27	461	945	880	704	429	198	3 644
<i>Total</i>	<i>5 964</i>	<i>60 059</i>	<i>102 048</i>	<i>112 216</i>	<i>104 503</i>	<i>99 899</i>	<i>91 328</i>	<i>576 017</i>

(a) Legally valid consent registrations (including intent registrations of 16 and 17 year olds).

(b) Includes registrants who have registered their objection to donate - 18 years & above = 9,203 and 16-17 years = 23.

Medicare Australia, Australian Organ Donor Register, Legally Valid Consent Registrations (including Intent Registrations of 16 and 17 year olds) as at 31 August 2007.

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Illicit Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco Use

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ILLICIT DRUG, ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO USE

In the ACT during 2004-05, there were 378 arrests for either consuming or providing illicit drugs. This represented a decrease of 8% (413 arrests) from 2003-04. The largest proportion of these (60%, or 228 arrests) were for **Cannabis**. This was followed by **Amphetamine-type stimulants** (25%, or 94 arrests), and **Heroin and other opioids** (9%,

or 35 arrests). Males accounted for 85% (323) of the total arrests related to illicit drugs in the ACT in 2004-05.

7.8 Illicit drug use arrests, ACT - 2004-05

	Consumer			Provider			Total(a)		
	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.
Cannabis	156	22	178	40	10	50	196	32	228
Cocaine	2	1	3	4	-	4	6	1	7
Steroids	3	1	4	2	-	2	5	1	6
Heroin and other opioids	18	4	22	13	-	13	31	4	35
Amphetamine-type stimulants	51	7	58	27	9	36	78	16	94
Other and unknown drugs	3	1	4	1	-	1	4	1	5
Total	236	36	272	87	19	106	323	55	378

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes those offenders for whom consumer/provider status was not stated. Total may exceed the sum of the table components.

Australian Crime Commission, Illicit Drug Data Report, 2004-05.

Closed treatments

Closed treatments are defined as a period of contact between a client and a treatment agency, with defined dates of commencement and cessation.

During 2004-05, nine government-funded alcohol and other drug treatment agencies supplied data for the ACT. During this period, these service providers registered a total of 4,200 clients for closed treatments. The number of closed treatments was highest for clients aged 20-29 years (1,600 treatments). The most common principal drugs that clients were treated for were **Alcohol** (43%), **Heroin** (27%), and **Cannabis** (19%).

7.9 Closed treatment(a), Principal drug of concern by age group - ACT and Australia - 2004-05

	ACT						Total(b)	Australia	
	10-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 years and over		%	no.
Principal drug (%)									
Alcohol	20.8	27.9	45.5	65.6	83.9	85.5	42.7	37.2	50 324
Amphetamines	11.9	9.7	9.1	4.2	2.4	-	8.2	10.9	14 780
Benzodiazepines	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.2	4.8	1.0	1.9	2 538
Cannabis	51.7	19.5	13.8	9.2	5.5	9.6	18.6	23.0	31 044
Cocaine	0.7	0.1	0.2	-	0.4	-	0.2	0.3	400
Ecstasy	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.3	0.4	580
Heroin	13.3	39.7	27.9	18.0	6.3	-	27.4	17.2	23 193
Methadone	-	1.4	1.7	1.3	0.4	-	1.2	1.8	2 454
Nicotine	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	-	0.1	1.8	2 478
Morphine	0.5	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	0.2	1.0	1 389
Other(c)	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	0.1	3.7	5 033
Total (d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..
Total (no.)(d)	437.0	1 607.0	1 115.0	695.0	254.0	83.0	4 206.0	..	135 202

. . not applicable

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes treatment episodes for clients seeking treatment for the drug use of others.

(b) Includes not stated for age.

(c) Includes balance of principal drugs of concern coded according to Australian Standard Classification of Drugs of Concern.

(d) Includes not stated for principal drug of concern.

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in the Australian Capital Territory: Findings from the National Minimum Data Set, 2004-05.

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Welfare and Community Services

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- Income Support
- Child Care
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- Child Protection

Income Support

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INCOME SUPPORT

The Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaCSIA) is responsible for providing income support, via Centrelink, to:

- the aged;
- people with a disability;
- carers;
- youth and students;
- families with children;
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people;
- the homeless; and
- people living in rural and remote areas.

Of ACT Centrelink clients receiving income support at 1 July 2006, the highest number (39,295 people) were receiving some form of **Family tax benefit**. This was followed by the **Age pension** (18,468 people) and **Rent assistance** (8,154 people).

8.1 Centrelink clients - Financial year 2005-06(a)(b)(c)

	ACT clients	Australian clients	ACT clients as proportion of Australian clients
	no.	no.	%
Support for the aged			
Age pension(d)	18 468	1 917 454	1.0
Wife pension (age)(e)	91	16 051	0.6
Support for people with a disability			
Disability support pension	7 281	712 205	1.0
Wife pension (DSP)(f)	112	24 360	0.5
Sickness allowance(g)	91	7 499	1.2
Support for carers			
Carer payment	670	105 876	0.6
Carer allowance(h)	3 984	384 932	1.0
Labour market assistance			
Newstart allowance(g)	4 009	436 257	0.9
Newstart mature age allowance(g)(i)	48	11 608	0.4
Rent assistance(f)	8 154	1 014 504	0.8
Parenting payment single(f)	4 661	432 958	1.1
Parenting payment partnered(f)	1 043	158 815	0.7
Partner allowance(g)	254	59 815	0.4
Widow allowance(g)(j)	329	44 426	0.7
Youth and student support			
Austudy(f)	446	27 714	1.6
Youth allowance full-time(f)	4 540	267 580	1.7

Youth allowance other(f)	726	76 751	0.9
Family Assistance(d)			
Family tax benefit A(k)(l)	22 402	1 811 818	1.2
Family tax benefit B(k)(l)	16 893	1 372 685	1.2

(a) The above data represents a specific point in time (or snapshot) as at the date identified.

(b) Customer details are associated with Federal Electorate areas based on the address information provided to Centrelink. Approximately 2% of the total addresses are unable to be mapped to specific Federal Electorates. Because of this, customer numbers for Electorates may be slightly under-counted and cannot be compared directly with other Centrelink data.

(c) Current and suspended customers are included.

(d) Does not include Age Pensioners paid by the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

(e) From 1 July 1995 there have been no new grants of Wife Pension (Age). Current and suspended recipients (wife of a person receiving an Age Pension) may continue to receive this payment.

(f) Only current customers are included.

(g) Only current customers are included. Customers that did not receive a payment due to their own income and/or that of their partner, or parents (where applicable), are excluded.

(h) Health Care Card Only customers are included.

(i) Payment can no longer be claimed. No new claims for Newstart Mature Age Allowance from 20 September 2003. Figures represent current customers who claimed prior to 20 September 2003.

(j) No new claims after 1 July 2005 unless the woman was born on or before 1 July 1955.

(k) The above table provides information about FTB(A) and FTB(B) customers who receive their entitlement via fortnightly instalments through Centrelink. It does not include customers who claim FTB via lump sum through the ATO or Centrelink. These customers represent, approximately, an additional 10% of the population shown above.

(l) Some customers may be in receipt of both FTB(A) and FTB(B) in the above figures.

Centrelink, Data available on request.

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Crime and Justice

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Crime and Justice Bibliography

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LABOUR FORCE STATUS

Employed people

In 2006-07, there were an estimated 188,100 employed people in the ACT, an increase of almost 4% on those employed during 2005-06 (181,400) and an increase of 5% on those

employed during 2004-05 (178,700).

Of the employed people in the ACT during 2006-07, 52% were male and 48% were female. Of the total employed persons, 75% (141,900) worked full-time.

Eighty-five per cent of employed males in the ACT worked full-time, compared with 65% of employed females.

10.1 Labour force status (aged 15 and over), ACT - Financial year averages: Original

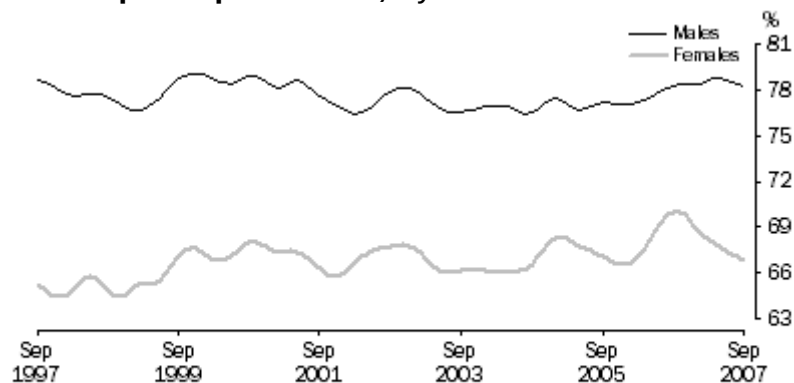
	Employed full-time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
Males						
2004-05	78.6	92.1	3.8	3.9	76.6	125.2
2005-06	80.1	94.6	3.3	3.3	77.3	126.6
2006-07	83.1	97.5	3.2	3.1	78.4	128.4
Females						
2004-05	53.8	86.6	2.7	3.0	67.4	132.4
2005-06	55.2	86.8	2.8	3.2	67.2	133.4
2006-07	58.8	90.6	2.6	2.8	69.0	135.1
Persons						
2004-05	132.4	178.7	6.5	3.5	71.9	257.6
2005-06	135.3	181.4	6.1	3.3	72.1	260.0
2006-07	141.9	188.1	5.7	3.0	73.6	263.5

Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets, Sep 2007 (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

Participation rates

The ACT's trend labour force participation rate continues to be one of the highest of any Australian state or territory. At September 2007, the ACT recorded the second highest participation rate (72.5%), behind that for Northern Territory (73.5%). The national trend participation rate was 65.0%. The ACT's male trend participation rate at September 2007 was 78.4% and for females was 66.8%. While male labour force participation rates have remained relatively stable over recent years, female participation rates have fluctuated more widely.

10.2 Labour force participation rate, By sex - ACT: Trend series - 1997-2007

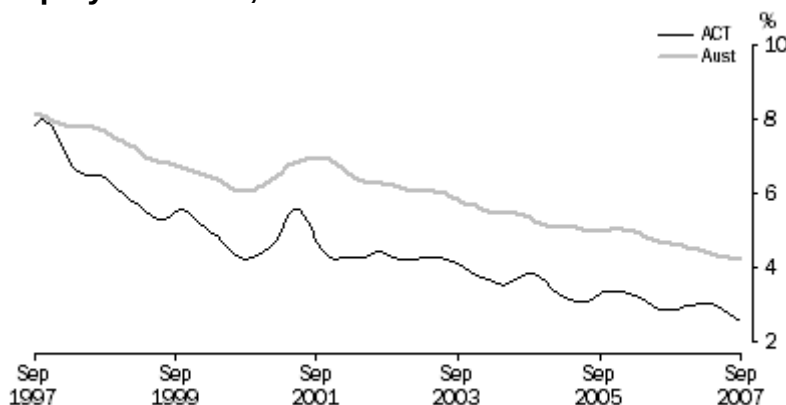


Source: Labour Force, Australia, September 2007, Time series spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

Unemployment

The ACT's trend unemployment rate at September was 2.5%, slightly lower than those for September 2006 (2.9%) and September 2005 (3.3%). Apart from peaks around October/November 1997 (8.0%) and May/June 2001 (5.6%), the trend unemployment rate for the ACT has generally declined over the past decade. The national trend unemployment rate at September 2007 was 4.2%.

10.3 Unemployment rate, ACT and Australia: ^Trend series - 1997-2007



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets, September 2007 (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

At September 2007, there were an estimated 4,900 unemployed persons (trend terms) in the ACT, comprising 2,500 males and 2,400 females. This was a decrease from September 2006 (5,500 unemployed persons) and also from September 2005 (6,200 unemployed persons).

Underutilised labour

The unemployed represent just one measure of underutilised labour, and while the unemployment rate is the key measure of available labour resources which are not being utilised in the economy, no single measure can fully capture the complexity of the labour market nor satisfy all the purposes for which data are needed.

The amount of underutilisation, or spare capacity, in the labour supply is important for economic policy due to its potential to contribute to the production of goods and services. Labour underutilisation is also an important social policy issue as the lack of sufficiently paid work may have a significant impact on the financial, personal and social lives of both individuals and their families.

The ABS has a series of supplementary measures of labour underutilisation that provide a broad view of existing and potential labour resources, and the extent to which they are being utilised. These take into account, in addition to the unemployed, people who are underemployed and those with a marginal attachment to the labour force (particularly discouraged job seekers). The head count measures give an indication of the proportion of

the population affected by labour underutilisation, while the volume measures may be more relevant for analysing spare capacity in the labour force.

10.4 Measures of labour underutilisation, ACT and Australia: Original series - September

	Unemployment rate(a)	Labour force underutilisation rate(b)	Extended labour force underutilisation rate(c)	Volume unemployment rate(d)(e)(f)	Volume underemployment rate(d)(g)	Volume labour force underutilisation rate(d)(h)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australian Capital Territory						
2002	4.2	8.0	9.0	3.2	1.7	4.8
2003	3.9	8.5	9.1	3.0	1.9	4.9
2004	4.2	8.3	9.2	3.3	1.4	4.7
2005	2.9	6.2	6.8	2.1	1.2	3.3
2006	2.6	6.5	6.7	1.7	1.5	3.1
Australia						
2002	6.4	12.1	13.1	5.3	2.4	7.8
2003	5.9	11.5	12.5	5.0	2.4	7.4
2004	5.5	11.1	12.2	4.4	2.3	6.8
2005	5.1	10.5	11.4	4.2	2.2	6.4
2006	4.8	9.8	10.6	3.8	2.1	5.9

(a) The unemployed as a proportion of the labour force.

(b) The unemployed, plus the underemployed, as a proportion of the labour force.

(c) The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus a subset of persons marginally attached to the labour force, as a proportion of the labour force augmented by the marginally attached persons.

(d) Volume measures of labour underutilisation are experimental.

(e) The volume of potential labour in the labour force is equal to the preferred hours of unemployed persons, plus the preferred hours of underemployed workers (both utilised and unutilised), plus the hours of labour usually provided by employed persons who are not underemployed.

(f) The hours of labour sought by unemployed persons, as a percentage of the volume of potential labour in the labour force.

(g) The additional hours of labour offered by underemployed workers as a percentage of the volume of potential labour in the labour force.

(h) The total volume of underutilised labour in the labour force (hours sought by those in unemployment, plus additional hours offered by those in underemployment), as a percentage of the volume of potential labour in the labour force.

Australian Labour Market Statistics, Labour Force Survey, Survey of Job Search Experience and Survey of Underemployed Workers, Data available on request.

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Teenage Labour Market

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TEENAGE LABOUR MARKET

One of the major factors affecting teenage participation in the labour market is the number of teenagers who attend educational institutions full-time. The number of people aged 15-19 years who study full-time is typically higher than for any other age group.

The ACT civilian population aged 15-19 years in 2006-07 was 23,200 persons. Of these,

16,900 persons attended an educational institution full-time. There were 13,300 employed people aged 15-19 years, comprising 3,900 full-time workers and 9,500 part-time workers. Of these employed persons, 63% (8,400 persons) also attended education institutions on a full-time basis.

The 2006-07 annual average unemployment rate for people for ACT residents aged 15-19 years was 13.7%. This was a small increase from that recorded in 2005-06 (13.3%). The Australian unemployment rate for people aged 15-19 for 2006-07 was 13.9%.

The 2006-07 ACT labour force participation rate for people aged 15-19 years was 66.6%, compared with 59.6% for Australia.

10.5 Persons aged 15-19 years, ACT - Original series - 2006-07

			Not attending full-time education	Attending full-time education	Total
Employed					
	Full-time	'000	3.4	*0.4	3.9
	Part-time	'000	*1.5	8.0	9.5
	<i>Total</i>	'000	4.9	8.4	13.3
Unemployed					
	Looking for full-time work	'000	*0.5	*0.1	*0.7
	<i>Total</i>	'000	*0.7	*1.5	*2.1
Labour force		'000	5.6	9.9	15.4
Not in the labour force		'000	*0.7	7.0	7.7
Civilian population aged 15-19 years		'000	6.2	16.9	23.2
Unemployment rate					
	Looking for f/t work	%	*13.6	*23.0	*14.8
	<i>Total</i>	%	*11.8	*14.8	*13.7
Labour force participation rate		%	89.1	58.4	66.6
Unemployment to population ratio - looking for full-time work		ratio	*8.7	*0.7	*2.9

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets, Sep 2007 (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

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Business and Industry

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- Counts of Businesses
- Bankruptcies
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Counts of Businesses

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COUNTS OF BUSINESSES

The ABS uses an economic statistics units model on the **Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register (ABSBR)** to describe the characteristics of businesses and the structural relationships between related businesses.

Within large and diverse business groups, the units model is also used to define reporting units that can provide data to the ABS at suitable levels of detail. The units model can be used to produce counts of businesses from the ABSBR.

11.1 Counts of businesses by industry, ACT - June 2006

	Employment size range			Total employing no.	Non employing no.	Total no.
	1 - 19 no.	20-199 no.	200+ no.			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	129	6	-	135	513	648
Mining	5	-	-	5	17	22
Manufacturing	340	46	5	391	470	861
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	-	16	16
Construction	1 250	71	-	1 321	3 198	4 519
Wholesale trade	260	45	-	305	289	594
Retail trade	1 267	269	9	1 545	1 008	2 553
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	413	197	9	619	186	805
Transport and storage	204	16	3	223	959	1 182
Communication services	83	13	-	96	172	268
Finance and insurance	409	22	4	435	998	1 433
Property and business services	2 898	243	15	3 156	4 554	7 710
Education	106	18	-	124	213	337
Health and community services	729	87	6	822	680	1 502
Cultural and recreational services	211	46	3	260	458	718
Personal and other services	343	30	-	373	453	826
All industries	8 643	1 104	57	9 804	14 187	23 994

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2003 to Jun 2006 (cat. no. 8165.0), Data cubes.

Following feedback from users of the 2005 release of business counts, the numbers of active businesses have been published rather than all entities carrying out economic activity. At June 2005 there were 23,994 ACT businesses on the ABSBR. Of those businesses, 9,804 (41%) were employing, with 14,187 (59%) non-employing. Nationally, there were 1,963,907 businesses on the ABSBR, of which 40% were employing businesses and 60% were non-employing businesses.

Of ACT employing businesses, the **Property and business services** industry had the greatest number of employing businesses with 3,156 (32%), followed by **Retail trade** with 1,545 (16%) and **Construction** with 1,321 (13%). For non-employing businesses, the greatest number of businesses were also in **Property and business services** (4,554 or 32%), followed by **Construction** (3,198 or 23%) and **Retail trade** (1,008 or 7%).

The majority of employing businesses in the ACT (88% or 8,643 businesses) had less than twenty employees. Around one in ten (11% or 1,104 businesses) had between 20 and 199 employees, while less than 1% (57 businesses) had 200 employees or more.

In the year to June 2006, NSW and ACT had the lowest net growth in number of businesses of any state or territory (each 0.4%). The ACT had the second lowest survival rate for businesses operating, from June 2003 to June 2006, of any state or territory (62.0%), with the Northern Territory recording the lowest survival rate (60.4%).

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Housing and Construction

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House Prices

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HOUSE PRICES

According to the Real Estate Institute of Australia (REIA), the annual median sales price for Canberra in the December quarter 2006 was \$382,000 for houses and \$304,700 for other dwellings.

Canberra had the third highest moving annual median house price of all capital cities behind Sydney (\$521,500) and Perth (\$415,000) and ahead of Melbourne (\$373,300). Canberra recorded the fourth highest moving annual median price for other dwellings behind Sydney (\$356,400), Perth (\$323,300) and Melbourne (\$315,300). Median house prices in Canberra had increased by 3.7% from the December quarter 2005 (\$368,300) and had increased by 18% in the three years from the December quarter 2003 (\$323,800).

12.3 Moving annual median sales prices(a), Houses and other dwellings - December quarter

	Houses						Other dwellings(b)					
	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2004 \$'000	2005 \$'000	2006 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2004 \$'000	2005 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Canberra	206.3	234.2	323.8	365.0	368.3	382.0	156.9	197.8	264.8	289.0	302.6	304.7
Sydney(c)	325.3	458.3	533.0	553.0	525.1	521.5	287.8	335.5	367.3	376.3	364.6	356.4
Melbourne	296.8	327.5	367.0	366.0	358.1	373.3	229.7	262.2	288.6	290.9	299.3	315.3
Brisbane	164.3	193.4	258.6	305.5	311.9	329.9	164.1	174.4	201.8	235.6	252.8	276.4
Adelaide	150.2	177.3	223.3	260.8	275.8	286.3	109.8	134.7	168.8	197.5	208.5	218.1
Perth	167.1	187.2	223.7	258.3	306.5	415.0	123.6	147.3	180.5	203.8	244.6	323.3
Hobart	120.6	137.2	192.0	252.0	268.5	284.9	88.5	95.6	148.6	192.1	209.0	225.1
Darwin	188.0	202.3	216.0	256.5	295.7	360.0	149.8	154.8	154.9	176.3	216.1	269.3

- (a) Annual average of the quarterly figures for the past year.
 (b) Other dwellings are individual flats, home units, town houses, terrace houses etc.
 (c) New Sydney annual median price series adjusted for compositional change.
 Real Estate Institute of Australia, Real Estate Market Facts, December Quarter 2006.

House price index

A house price index is concerned with measuring pure price change and looks at that element of price change which is not bought about by any change in the qualities of dwellings over time. In this way, the house price index provides a measure of house price movements over time, rather than house prices themselves.

The ABS produces two house price indexes, one for established house prices and another for project homes (which represents movements in the cost to construct a new house, excluding the value of the land). Both house price indexes have a reference base year of 2003-04 = 100.0.

In 2005-06, Canberra's house price index for established houses rose by 9.1% from the previous financial year. After Melbourne (116.6), Canberra's established house price index was closest to the weighted average of the eight capital cities (115.3). Sydney had an established house price index of 95.3 and Perth had an index of 194.0.

For project homes in Canberra there was a 2.8% change between 2005-06 and 2006-07. This was the fifth highest percentage change of the capital cities and was lower than the increase for the weighted average of the eight capital cities (2.7%). Sydney had a project home price index of 108.1 and Melbourne had an index of 105.9.

12.4 House price indexes(a)(b)

Established Houses(c)		Project Homes(d)	
Canberra	Weighted Average	Canberra	Weighted Average
index	of 8 Capital Cities	index	of 8 Capital Cities
	index		index
2004-05	99.9	101.2	102.0
2005-06	103.5	105.1	105.4
2006-07	p112.9	p115.3	p108.4
			106.1
			110.3
			p113.3

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

(a) Base of each index 2003-04 = 100.0.

(b) Estimates for the two most recent quarters are experimental.

(c) Price changes relate to changes in the total price of dwelling and land.

(d) Price changes relate only to the price of the dwelling (excluding land).

House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities, June quarter 2007 (cat. no. 6416.0).

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Rental Properties

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RENTAL PROPERTIES

According to the REIA, during the December quarter 2006, Canberra had the highest quarterly median weekly rent (\$330) for **Three-bedroom houses** in Australia, an increase of 3.1% from the previous quarter. Canberra had the third highest annual increase in median weekly rents for **Three bedroom houses** (up 6.5% between the December quarter 2005 and the December quarter 2006), behind Perth (17.4%) and Brisbane (8%) and equal to Adelaide (6.5%).

Between the December quarter 2005 and the December quarter 2006, the median weekly rent for **Two-bedroom other dwellings** in Canberra increased by 3.4%, to \$300. This was the second highest median rent for this type of dwelling, with Sydney recording the highest (\$310).

12.5 Summary of median weekly rents - December quarter 2006

	3 bedroom houses			2 bedroom other dwellings(a)		
	Quarterly Median \$/week	Quarterly % change	Annual % change	Quarterly Median \$/week	Quarterly % change	Annual % change
Canberra	330.0	3.1	6.5	300.0	-	3.4
Sydney	275.0	1.9	5.8	310.0	-	3.3
Melbourne	240.0	2.1	4.3	240.0	-	9.1
Brisbane	270.0	(b)3.8	8.0	260.0	-	13.0
Adelaide	245.0	4.3	6.5	190.0	-	8.6
Perth	270.0	3.8	17.4	250.0	4.2	25.0
Hobart	260.0	4.0	4.0	200.0	-	5.3
Darwin	315.0	3.3	5.9	240.0	6.7	9.1

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Other dwellings are individual flats, home units, town houses, terrace house etc

(b) September 2006 median rent for Brisbane has been revised to \$260

Real Estate Institute of Australia, Real Estate Market Facts, December Quarter 2006.

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Engineering Construction

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ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

The value of engineering work done in the ACT for 2005-06 was \$269.6m.

Telecommunications made up 41% (\$110.7m) of the value of work done, followed by **Roads, highways and subdivisions**, which made up 21% (\$57.0m).

The largest increase in the value of work done between 2004-05 and 2005-06 was recorded in **Telecommunications** (up \$32.4m, or 41.1%), followed by **Bridges, railways and harbours** (up \$11.6m, or 773.3%). The largest decrease over the same period was in **Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage** (down \$21.9m, or 45.9%).

12.8 Value of work, ACT

	Roads, highways and subdivisions	Bridges, railways and harbours	Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	Telecomm- unications	Heavy industry	Recreation and other	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Work commenced								
2003-04	96.9	0.3	28.9	59.1	62.0	0.8	19.3	267.4
2004-05	56.3	3.5	40.7	37.8	77.9	0.2	18.4	234.8
2005-06	124.4	14.5	41.3	25.4	112.2	1.5	25.6	344.9
Work done								
2003-04	85.0	0.4	29.0	48.9	62.4	0.5	18.7	244.9
2004-05	63.5	1.5	38.8	47.7	78.3	0.2	17.3	247.3
2005-06	57.0	13.1	38.8	25.8	110.7	1.2	23.0	269.6

Engineering Construction Activity, Australia, December quarter 2006, (cat. no. 8762.0).

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TRANSPORT FINANCE

Motor vehicle tax

Motor vehicle taxes cover the taxes levied on the operation of motor vehicles whether paid for by households or corporations. Taxes on third party insurance are excluded.

ACT Government taxation revenue from motor vehicle taxes increased by 6% between 2004-05 and 2005-06, to \$90m. In comparison, total motor vehicle taxation revenue across all levels of government in Australia increased by 3% to \$5,566m over the same period.

Stamp duty on vehicle registration represented 27% of total motor vehicle taxation revenue in the ACT in 2005-06, down from 28% in 2004-05. Nationally, 35% of total motor vehicle taxation revenue was from stamp duty on vehicle registration in 2005-06.

14.3 Motor vehicle taxes, ACT and Australia

	ACT Stamp duty on vehicle registration \$m	Other \$m	Total \$m	Aust. Stamp duty on vehicle registration \$m	Other \$m	Total \$m
2000-01	20	58	78	1 387	2 646	4 033
2001-02	21	49	69	1 504	2 787	4 291
2002-03	24	54	78	1 695	2 991	4 686
2003-04	24	59	83	1 886	3 240	5 126
2004-05	24	61	85	1 918	3 497	5 415
2005-06	24	66	90	1 922	3 645	5 566

Taxation Revenue, Australia, 2005-06 (cat. no. 5506.0).

Government transport expenses

ACT Government operating expenses on transport and communications totalled \$164m in 2005-06, \$152m of which was spent on road transport.

Nationally, and across all levels of government (Commonwealth, state/territory, local and multi-jurisdictional), operating expenses on road transport totalled \$10,378m in 2005-06, 56% of a total operating expenditure on Transport and communications of \$18,455m.

14.4 General government operating expenses on transport and communication(a), ACT and Australia

	2003-04 \$m	ACT 2004-05 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2003-04 \$m	Australia 2004-05 \$m	2005-06 \$m
Road transport	155	144	152	9 663	10 222	10 378
Water transport	-	-	-	377	430	482
Rail transport	-	-	-	4 610	3 819	4 449
Air transport	-	-	-	190	152	175
Communications and other transport	5	12	12	2 032	2 559	2 971
Total	161	156	164	16 873	17 182	18 455

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Across all levels of government (i.e. Commonwealth, state/territory, local and multi-jurisdictional).
Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2005-06 (cat.no. 5512.0), Time series spreadsheets.

Estimated road construction expenditure

Road authorities in each state and territory are required to provide the National Road Transport Commission with road construction estimates each year. These data help to identify the share of bridge and road costs attributed to heavy vehicles. It is also used in the application of the annual adjustment procedure for heavy vehicle registration charges.

The total estimated expenditure on road construction and maintenance in the ACT decreased between 2004-05 and 2005-06, down by 9% or \$15m. Of the ACT's total estimated road construction and maintenance expenditure for 2005-06 (\$51m), 37% was expended on **Pavement improvements** (\$19m). Expenditure on **Pavement improvements** in 2005-06 (\$25m) was around three-quarters (76%) of that in 2004-05.

A further \$9m was expended on road **Servicing and operating** costs in the ACT in 2005-06. This amount was similar to that for 2004-05 (\$10m), but the proportion of total expenditure on road servicing and operating costs increased slightly, from 17% in 2004-05 to 18% in 2005-06.

Nationally, the total estimated expenditure on road construction and maintenance for 2005-06 was \$6,733m, a 16% increase (\$924m) on the 2004-05 estimated expenditure of \$5,809m.

14.5 Estimated road construction and maintenance expenditure, ACT and Australia

	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
	ACT \$m	Australia \$m	ACT \$m	Australia \$m	ACT \$m	Australia \$m
Servicing and operating	10	601	10	670	9	697
Road pavement and shoulder construction						
Routine maintenance	1	375	1	372	2	409
Periodic surface maintenance	3	281	3	268	3	306
Bridge maintenance/rehabilitation	2	139	1	156	2	153
Road rehabilitation	3	447	3	436	2	415
Low-cost safety/traffic	5	253	7	329	4	392

Asset extension/improvements						
Pavement improvements	49	741	25	799	19	956
Bridge improvements	9	266	2	365	2	381
Land acquisition, earthworks, other extensions/ improvements	-	1 451	-	1 460	-	2 082
Other miscellaneous activities						
Corporate services	4	216	4	237	5	230
Enforcement of heavy vehicle regulations	-	95	1	102	1	94
Vehicle registration(a)	3	301	3	307	3	318
Driver licencing	-	176	-	177	-	179
Loan servicing	-	144	-	130	-	122
Total	88	5 484	60	5 809	51	6 733

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Figure includes combined total of expenditure on vehicle registration and driver licensing.

National Transport Commission, Annual Reports, 2004, 2005 and 2006.

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Public Transport

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PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Buses

The Australian Capital Territory Internal Omnibus Network (ACTION) is the main provider of passenger transport in the ACT and has been in operation since 1977. ACTION became a statutory authority on 1 January 2002 and provides:

- passenger bus network and school services, with a range of express and route services to and from all suburbs
- a special needs transport service - a door-to-door service for disadvantaged people in the community
- charter bus services.

For the 2005-06 financial year, ACTION employed 712 full-time equivalent staff, operating:

- a bus fleet of 387 buses (369 passenger buses and 18 special needs buses), including 85 disability accessible buses
- depots and workshops (located in Tuggeranong and Belconnen)
- four bus interchanges (located at Belconnen, Tuggeranong, Civic and Woden)
- ACTION Authority's head office at Tuggeranong.

Total **Passenger boardings** for ACTION buses increased by approximately 688,000 between 2004-05 and 2005-06. **Bus kilometres** travelled increased by 0.5% in 2005-06 to approximately 23.5 million km, up from 23.3 million km in 2004-05.

14.6 ACTION bus service, Selected statistics - ACT

Operating statistics		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Change 2004-05 to 2005-06
Passenger boardings	'000	16 305	16 240	16 928	688

Bus kilometres	'000	22 988	23 339	23 450	111
Buses in fleet	no.	388	391	387	-4
Employees (full-time equivalent)	no.	677	700	712	12

ACTION Authority Annual Report, 2004-05 and 2005-06.

Taxis

Taxi dispatch services in the ACT are provided by Canberra Cabs (with a fleet of 134 taxis), Elite Taxis (Canberra) (with a fleet of 82 taxis), and Cabxpress (with a fleet of 21 taxis). Almost all of these taxis are independently owned and operated, and compete for hirings throughout the ACT. Additionally, Canberra Cabs operates 4 wheelchair accessible taxis, while Cabxpress operates 14 wheelchair accessible taxis.

A cross-border arrangement for the provision of taxi services exists between the ACT and NSW Governments. This arrangement enables Canberra and Queanbeyan taxis to operate freely within the region. Queanbeyan has a fleet of 16 taxis.

Coach and rail services

The numbers of rail and coach passengers into and out of Canberra decreased between 2005 and 2006, following increases between 2004 and 2005.

In 2006, 44,942 passengers boarded trains leaving Canberra, a decrease of 11% from 2005 (50,331 passengers). There were also 47,506 passengers arriving by rail into Canberra during 2006, a 9% decrease on 2005 (52,438 passengers).

For coach passengers in 2006, 19,027 passengers arrived in Canberra and 18,934 passengers departed. These numbers represent decreases of 12% and 13% respectively when compared with the coach arrivals and departures for 2005.

14.7 Coach and rail passengers, Origin or destination Canberra

	2004 no.	2005 no.	2006 no.	Change 2005-06 % change
Origin Canberra				
Rail passengers	47 642	50 331	44 942	-10.7
Coach passengers	20 699	21 723	18 934	-12.8
Destination Canberra				
Rail passengers	49 679	52 438	47 506	-9.4
Coach passengers	20 401	21 718	19 027	-12.4

CountryLink, State Rail NSW, Data available on request.

Domestic and regional aircraft travel

Airline services into and out of the ACT are classified as either 'domestic' or 'regional'

services. The domestic airlines are those performing Regular Public Transport (RPT) services primarily between capital cities and major tourist centres within Australia. The regional airlines are those performing RPT services primarily to regional centres within Australia.

The number of fare-paying (revenue) passengers for both domestic and regional travel (i.e. total traffic) through Canberra International Airport increased by 3% from 2004-05 to 2005-06. The number of domestic revenue passengers increased by 3% (an increase of 57,144 passengers), as did the number of regional revenue passengers (an increase of 16,276 passengers).

14.8 Regular passenger transport services, Revenue passengers - ACT

	Domestic			Regional			Total traffic		
	In no.	Out no.	Total no.	In no.	Out no.	Total no.	In no.	Out no.	Total no.
2000-01	640 915	648 030	1 288 945	410 396	407 878	818 274	1 051 311	1 055 908	2 107 219
2001-02	478 545	483 775	962 320	441 134	437 848	878 982	919 679	921 623	1 841 302
2002-03	659 527	653 615	1 313 142	301 034	302 175	603 209	960 561	955 790	1 916 351
2003-04	900 367	892 305	1 792 672	251 648	259 102	510 750	1 152 015	1 151 407	2 303 422
2004-05	981 742	972 766	1 954 508	255 671	266 530	522 201	1 237 413	1 239 296	2 476 709
2005-06	1 008 934	1 002 718	2 011 652	265 580	272 897	538 477	1 274 514	1 275 615	2 550 129

Bureau of Transport and Regional Economics, Aviation Statistics, Airport Traffic Data, 1995-96 to 2005-06.

Total passenger aircraft movements into and out of Canberra International Airport decreased slightly - by less than 1% - between 2004-05 and 2005-06. Decreases of less than 1% were recorded in both regional aircraft movements and domestic aircraft movements between 2004-05 and 2005-06.

14.9 Regular passenger transport services, Aircraft movements - ACT

	Domestic			Regional			Total traffic		
	In no.	Out no.	Total no.	In no.	Out no.	Total no.	In no.	Out no.	Total no.
2000-01	8 378	8 376	16 754	17 484	17 629	35 113	25 862	26 005	51 867
2001-02	5 455	5 446	10 901	14 403	14 412	28 815	19 858	19 858	39 716
2002-03	7 668	7 665	15 333	10 344	10 309	20 653	18 012	17 974	35 986
2003-04	9 522	9 516	19 038	9 676	9 651	19 327	19 198	19 167	38 365
2004-05	9 491	9 477	18 968	8 940	8 938	17 878	18 431	18 415	36 846
2005-06	9 461	9 438	18 899	8 934	8 930	17 864	18 395	18 368	36 763

Bureau of Transport and Regional Economics, Aviation Statistics, Airport Traffic Data, 1995-96 to 2005-06.

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The Australian Capital Region

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Geographical Area

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GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

The Australian Capital Region (ACR) comprises the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), and the South Eastern Statistical Division (SD) and Tumut Shire (A) Statistical Local Area (SLA) of New South Wales (NSW).

SLAs are based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government where these exist. These bodies are the Local Government Councils and the geographical areas that they administer are known as Local Government Areas (LGAs).

A LGA may contain one SLA or aggregate several SLAs.

According to the 2006 edition of the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0), the South Eastern SD is comprised of the following LGAs and SLAs - names followed by (C) refer to Cities, while those followed by (A) refer to other Areas:

15.1 SOUTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION, Local Government Areas and Statistical Local Areas - July 2006

LGA	LGA name	SLA	SLA name
10550	Bega Valley (A)	145150550	Bega Valley (A)
11000	Bombala (A)	145201000	Bombala (A)
11050	Boorowa (A)	145101050	Boorowa (A)
12050	Cooma-Monaro (A)	145202050	Cooma-Monaro (A)
12750	Eurobodalla (A)	145152750	Eurobodalla (A)
13310	Goulburn-Mulwaree (A)	145103311	Goulburn-Mulwarree (A) - Goulburn
		145103314	Goulburn-Mulwarree (A) Bal
13700	Harden (A)	145103700	Harden (A)
16180	Palerang (A)	145056181	Palerang (A) - Pt A
		145106184	Palerang (A) - Pt B
16470	Queanbeyan (C)	145056470	Queanbeyan (C)
17050	Snowy River (A)	145207050	Snowy River (A)
17500	Tumut Shire (A)	150107500	Tumut Shire (A)
17640	Upper Lachlan (A)	145107640	Upper Lachlan (A)
18710	Yass Valley (A)	145108710	Yass Valley (A)
18750	Young (A)	145108750	Young (A)

Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), July 2006 (cat. no. 1216.0).

The Canberra-Queanbeyan Statistical District (S Dist) is an important urban planning area of the ACR. Under the 2006 ASGC, this district includes the Canberra SD, and the NSW SLAs of Palerang (A) - Pt A and Queanbeyan (C).

Changes from 2005 ASGC

The 2006 edition of the ASGC detailed several changes to the geographic boundaries of SLAs within the ACR. In these changes:

- Cooma-Monaro (A) was created from all of Cooma-Monaro (A) - Pt A and all of Cooma-Monaro (A) - Pt B; and
- Yass Valley (A) was created from all of Yass Valley (A) - Pt A and all of Yass Valley (A) - Pt B.

The size of the Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist was also reduced from the 2005 ASGC by the transfer of Yass Valley (A) - Pt A to Yass Valley (A) and Cooma-Monaro (A) - Pt A to Cooma-Monaro (A).

Area and population density

At 30 June 2006, the ACR covered a total area of 58,587.5 km², with a population density of 9.4 persons per km².

The total area for the Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist was 2,341.7 km², with a population density of 162.9 persons per km². The Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist comprised 4% of the total area of the ACR.

Of all SLAs within the ACR, Upper Lachlan (A) covered the largest area at 7,101.5 km² (12% of the total ACR). This was followed by Bega Valley (A) (6,277.6 km², or 11% of the ACR) and Snowy River (A) (6,029.2 km², or 10% of the ACR). Goulburn Mulwaree (A) - Goulburn had the smallest area with 55.5 km².

Goulburn Mulwaree (A) - Goulburn was the most densely populated NSW SLA within the ACR, with 379.5 persons per km². Queanbeyan (C) followed with 219.8 persons per km². Bombala (A), Boorowa (A) and Palerang (A) - Pt B were the least densely populated SLAs within the ACR, with 0.7, 0.9 and 0.9 persons per km², respectively.

15.2 Australian Capital Region (a), Area and population density - 30 June 2006

Statistical Local Area	Estimated resident population(b) no.	Area Population density	
		km ²	persons per km ²
Canberra-Queanbeyan Statistical District (S Dist)			
Canberra Statistical Division (SD)	333 940	808	413.4
Palering (A) - Pt A	9 572	1 362	7.0
Queanbeyan (C)	37 885	172	219.8
<i>Total</i>	381 397	2 342	162.9
Bega Valley (A)	32 429	6 278	5.2
Bombala (A)	2 645	3 944	0.7
Boorowa (A)	2 390	2 579	0.9
Cooma-Monaro (A)	10 166	5 229	1.9
Eurobodalla (A)	36 595	3 422	10.7
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) - Goulburn	21 060	56	379.8
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) Bal	6 217	3 165	2.0
Harden (A)	3 725	1 869	2.0
Palering (A) - Pt B	3 341	3 772	0.9
Snowy River (A)	7 554	6 029	1.3
Tumut Shire (A)	11 260	4 566	2.5
Upper Lachlan (A)	7 347	7 102	1.0
Yass Valley (A)	13 747	3 999	3.4
Young (A)	12 488	2 694	4.6
Total Australian Capital Region(c)	552 646	58 588	9.4

(a) Estimates are based on the 2006 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

(b) Preliminary rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census.

(c) Includes the Australian Capital Territory - Bal Statistical Division.

Regional Population Growth, Australia, 1996 to 2006 (cat. no. 3218.0), Data cubes.

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Estimated Resident Population

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ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

At 30 June 2006, the estimated resident population of the ACR was 552,600 persons. This represented an increase of 5% over the 2001 population (523,800 persons) and 11% over the 1996 population (498,600 persons).

Within the ACR, 69% of the June 2006 population (381,400 persons) lived within the Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist.

Between 2001 and 2006, the average annual growth rate for the total ACR population was 1.1%. The Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist population also experienced an annual average growth rate of 1.1%. Annual average population growth rates between 1996 and 2001 were 1.0% for the ACR and 0.9% for the Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist.

Between 2001 and 2006, the populations of Boorowa (A), Goulburn Mulwaree (A) - Goulburn, Harden (A) and Tumut Shire (A) declined, dropping by annual averages of 0.5%, 0.2%, 0.7% and 0.4%, respectively.

15.3 Estimated resident population, Australian Capital Region (a)(a) - at 30 June

Statistical Local Area	Estimated resident population			Change		Annual average growth rate	
	1996(b)	2001(b)	2006(c)	1996-2001	2001-2006	1996-2001	2001-2006
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Canberra-Queanbeyan Statistical District (S Dist)							
Canberra Statistical Division (SD)	307 917	318 939	333 940	11 022	15 001	0.7	0.9
Palerang (A) - Pt A	6 753	7 833	9 572	1 080	1 739	3.0	4.1
Queanbeyan (C)	29 300	33 765	37 885	4 465	4 120	2.9	2.3
Total	343 970	360 537	381 397	16 567	20 860	0.9	1.1
Bega Valley (A)	28 268	30 703	32 429	2 435	1 726	1.7	1.1
Bombala (A)	3 070	2 631	2 645	-439	14	-3.0	0.1
Boorowa (A)	2 484	2 455	2 390	-29	-65	-0.2	-0.5
Cooma-Monaro (A)	9 957	9 752	10 166	-205	414	-0.4	0.8
Eurobodalla (A)	30 433	33 946	36 595	3 513	2 649	2.2	1.5
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) - Goulburn	21 490	21 312	21 060	-178	-252	-0.2	-0.2
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) Bal	4 303	5 329	6 217	1 026	888	4.4	3.1
Harden (A)	3 902	3 860	3 725	-42	-135	-0.2	-0.7
Palerang (A) - Pt B	2 918	3 045	3 341	127	296	0.9	1.9
Snowy River (A)	6 272	7 207	7 554	935	347	2.8	0.9
Tumut Shire (A)	11 398	11 470	11 260	72	-210	0.1	-0.4
Upper Lachlan (A)	7 342	7 271	7 347	-71	76	-0.2	0.2
Yass Valley (A)	11 063	12 103	13 747	1 040	1 644	1.8	2.6
Young (A)	11 384	11 850	12 488	466	638	0.8	1.1
Total Australian Capital Region(d)	498 588	523 849	552 646	25 261	28 797	1.0	1.1

(a) Estimates are based on the 2006 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

(b) Estimates at 30 June 1996 and 2001 are final.

(c) Estimates at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census.

(d) Includes the Australian Capital Territory - Bal Statistical Division.

Regional Population Growth, Australia, 1996 to 2006 (cat. no. 3218.0), Data cubes.

Demographics

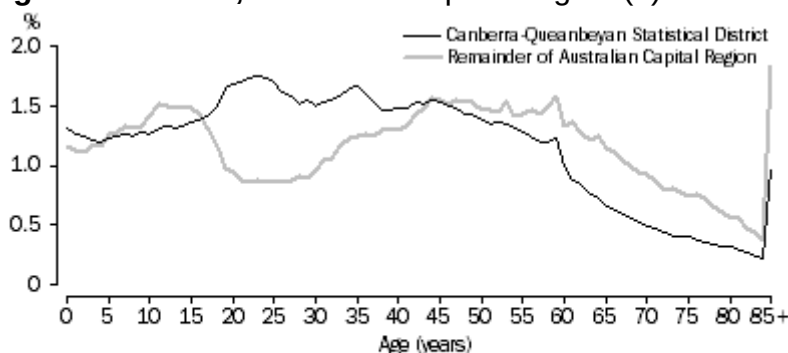
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DEMOGRAPHICS

Age structure

There are a number of differences between the age distribution of the ACT and that of the rest of the ACR. As at 30 June 2006 the Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist had proportionately fewer persons aged between 5 and 16 years or aged 44 years or over, but proportionately more persons aged between 17 and 43 years when compared with the rest of the ACR. The largest differences between the Canberra-Queanbeyan population and the rest of the ACR exist for young adults aged 19-30 years. This is associated with tertiary students studying within the ACT, as well as other young adults coming to the ACT to take up employment opportunities.

15.4 Age distribution, Australian Capital Region (a) - 30 June 2006



(a) Preliminary rebased estimate based on the 2006 Census using 2006 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

Source: ABS data available on request, Regional Population Unit.

Following on from differences in age structures, the population of Canberra-Queanbeyan is, on average, younger than that of the rest of the ACR. As at 30 June 2006, the median age for the Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist was 34.5 years, compared with 42.4 years for the rest of the ACR.

15.5 Age structure and median age, Australian Capital Region(a) - 30 June

	Proportion of population in age group				Median age years
	0-14 years %	15-64 years %	65 years and over %	85 years and over %	
Canberra-Queanbeyan Statistical District					
1996(b)	22.1	70.6	7.3	0.5	31.4
2001(b)	20.7	70.7	8.5	0.8	33.4
2006(c)	19.1	71.5	9.4	1.0	34.5
Remainder of Australian Capital Region					
1996(b)	22.5	62.4	15.1	1.2	37.4
2001(b)	21.0	62.7	16.3	1.5	40.3
2006(c)	19.7	63.1	17.2	1.8	42.4

Total Australian Capital Region					
1996(b)	22.2	68.1	9.7	0.7	33.2
2001(b)	20.8	68.2	11.0	1.0	35.4
2006(c)	19.3	68.9	11.8	1.2	36.6

(a) Estimates are based on the 2006 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

(b) Estimates at 30 June 1996 and 2001 are final.

(c) Estimates at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census.

ABS data available on request, Regional Population Unit.

Births

In 2005, there were 6,500 births registered to persons living in the ACR, similar to the number registered in 2004 (6,600 births).

Of the ACR births in 2005, almost three quarters (74%, or 4,800 births) were to mothers usually resident in the Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist. There were 4,200 births (64% of all ACR births) to mothers resident in the Canberra SD, and 540 (8%) to mothers resident in Queanbeyan (C).

In the rest of the ACR, the highest numbers of births were in the SLAs of Bega Valley (A) (300 births, or 5%), Eurobodalla (A) (260 births, or 4%), and Goulburn-Mulwaree (A) - Goulburn (240 births, or 4%).

Of the babies registered in the ACR in 2005, 51% (3,300) were boys and 49% (3,200) were girls.

Mothers aged 30-34 years registered the highest proportion of births in 2005, accounting for 35% of all births to persons living in the ACR. Mothers aged 25-29 years registered the next highest proportion (26%), followed by mothers aged 35-39 years (18%).

Deaths

In 2005, there were 3,200 deaths registered of ACR residents. Of these, 1,700 deaths (54%) were of persons usually resident in the Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist. In the remainder of the ACR, Eurobodalla (A) had the highest number of deaths (360 deaths, or 12%), followed by Bega Valley (A) (300 deaths, or 9%).

There were 1,700 (53%) male deaths in the ACR in 2005 and 1,500 (47%) female deaths.

Natural increase

Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in 2005 for the ACR was 3,400 persons.

Within the region, the Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist recorded population growth of 3,200 persons due to natural increase, including 2,700 persons in the Canberra SD and 360 in Queanbeyan (C). In Eurobodalla (A), there were more deaths registered than births, resulting in a loss of 100 persons due to natural decrease in population.

Total fertility rate

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

The TFR for the ACR in 2005 was 1.74 babies per woman, below the national level of 1.81 babies per woman for the same period.

The highest TFR within the ACR was in Young (A) at 2.38 babies per woman. This was followed by Bombala (2.29), Tumut Shire (A) (2.28), Yass Valley (A) - Pt B (2.24) and Upper Lachlan (2.20).

15.6 Demographic summary, Australian Capital Region(a) - 2005

Statistical Local Area	Births no.	Deaths no.	Natural increase no.	Total fertility rate(b)(c) rate
Canberra-Queanbeyan Statistical District (S Dist)				
Canberra Statistical Division (SD)	4 190	1 472	2 718	1.63
Cooma-Monaro (A) - Pt A	-	-	-	-
Palerang (A) - Pt A	98	28	70	1.85
Queanbeyan (C)	538	179	359	1.96
Yass Valley (A) - Pt A	7	3	4	1.48
<i>Total</i>	<i>4 833</i>	<i>1 682</i>	<i>3 151</i>	<i>(d)1.68</i>
Bega Valley (A)	298	296	2	1.94
Bombala (A)	33	34	-1	2.29
Boorowa (A)	27	18	9	1.96
Cooma-Monaro (A) - Pt B	103	77	26	2.06
Eurobodalla (A)	262	363	-101	1.95
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) - Goulburn	237	192	45	1.73
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) Bal	54	23	31	1.62
Harden (A)	46	35	11	2.12
Palerang (A) - Pt B	32	30	2	1.89
Snowy River (A)	93	26	67	1.67
Tumut Shire (A)	138	101	37	2.28
Upper Lachlan (A)	79	68	11	2.20
Yass Valley (A) - Pt B	163	86	77	2.24
Young (A)	142	108	34	2.38
Total Australian Capital Region(e)	6 548	3 139	3 409	(d)1.74

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2005.

(b) Births per woman.

(c) Unless otherwise indicated, refers to the average total fertility rate over the three years 2003 to 2005.

(d) Total fertility rate for 2005.

(e) Includes the Australian Capital Territory - Bal Statistical Division.

Labour Force

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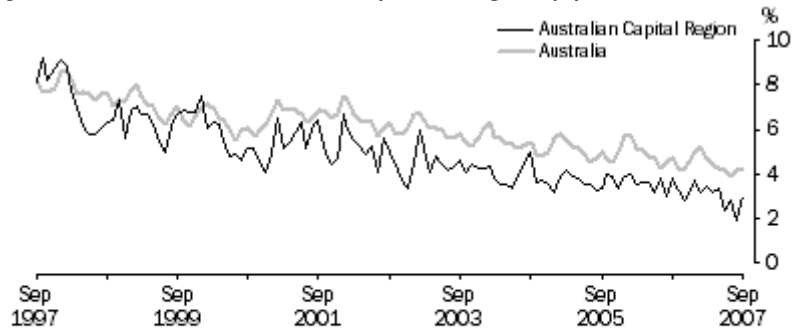
LABOUR FORCE

For the purposes of labour force statistics, the Australian Capital Region (ACR) refers to the Australian Capital Territory and the South Eastern Statistical Region of New South Wales.

On an original basis, the unemployment rate for the ACR has declined since the mid-1990s. From 7.2% in 1996-97 and 7.8% in 1997-98, the annual average unemployment rate declined to 5.2% in 2000-01, rose slightly in 2001-02 (5.5%), and has declined in each subsequent year. In 2006-07, the annual average unemployment rate for the ACR was 3.3%.

In comparison, the annual average unemployment rate at the national level decreased from 8.3% in 1996-97 to 6.4% in 2000-01. After increasing to 6.7% in 2001-02, the annual average unemployment rate has declined to 4.5% in 2006-07.

15.7 Unemployment rate, Australian Capital Region(a) and Australia: Original series



(a) For the purposes of these data, refers to the Australian Capital Territory and South Eastern Statistical Region of New South Wales.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed—Electronic Delivery, September 2007 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001), Time series spreadsheets.

On an original basis, there were an average 293,800 persons in the ACR labour force in 2006-07. Of these, 72% (212,200) were employed full-time, 25% (72,100) were employed part-time and 3% (9,600) were unemployed.

In 2006-07, the annual average labour force participation rate for the ACR was 69.1%. This represented an increase of 1.9 percentage points from 2001-02 (67.2%).

15.8 Labour force status(a), Australian Capital Region(b) - Financial year averages: Original

	Employed full-time '000	Employed total '000	Unemployed total '000	Labour force '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
2001-02	184.0	256.6	14.8	271.3	5.5	67.2
2002-03	194.4	268.2	12.9	281.1	4.6	68.8
2003-04	195.6	269.6	11.4	281.0	4.1	68.0
2004-05	194.4	269.7	10.9	280.6	3.9	67.4
2005-06	200.4	272.8	10.2	282.9	3.6	67.4
2006-07	212.2	284.3	9.6	293.8	3.3	69.1

(a) Original series.

(b) For the purposes of these data, refers to the Australian Capital Territory and the South Eastern Statistical Region of New South Wales.

Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Aug 2007 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001), Data cubes.

Occupation

In August 2007, 24% of all employed persons in the ACR were employed as **Professionals**, compared with 20% of all employed persons nationally. The ACR also had slightly higher proportions of persons employed as **Managers and administrators** (12%, compared with 8% nationally) and **Associate professionals** (16%, compared with 13% nationally). The ACR had proportionately fewer persons employed in all other occupation groups than the national average.

15.9 Employed persons, By occupation(a): Original - August quarter

Occupation	Australian Capital Region(b)		Australia	
	2002 %	2007 %	2002 %	2007 %
Managers and administrators	8.6	12.2	7.5	8.5
Professionals	22.3	23.9	19.1	19.7
Associate professionals	12.5	16.3	11.6	12.7
Tradespersons and related workers	11.5	10.2	12.5	12.7
Advanced clerical and service workers	3.2	2.5	4.2	3.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	19.4	15.7	17.0	16.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	6.3	4.9	8.5	8.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	9.5	8.5	10.0	9.2
Labourers and related workers	6.7	5.9	9.6	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Classified according to the second edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO).

(b) For the purposes of these data, refers to the Australian Capital Territory and the South Eastern Statistical Region of New South Wales.

Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, Aug 2007 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003), Data cubes.

Industry

The industry with the highest proportion of employed persons in August 2006 within the ACR was **Government administration and defence**. In August 2007, 22% of employed persons in the ACR were in this industry, compared with 5% of employed persons nationally.

15.10 Employed persons, By industry(a): Original - August quarter

Industry	Australian Capital Region(b)		Australia	
	2002 %	2007 %	2002 %	2007 %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.7	*1.4	4.3	3.5
Mining	* -	*0.1	0.9	1.3
Manufacturing	3.9	4.0	12.1	10.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.9	*0.8	0.7	0.8
Construction	5.6	8.5	7.4	8.8
Wholesale trade	2.8	2.0	4.7	4.3
Retail trade	16.1	12.7	15.1	14.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	5.5	5.9	4.7	5.0
Transport and storage	2.4	2.2	4.3	4.7
Communication services	*1.6	*1.2	1.8	1.8
Finance and insurance	2.0	*1.6	3.7	3.8
Property and business services	11.8	11.4	11.8	12.3
Government administration and defence	18.0	22.2	4.4	4.6
Education	8.4	6.7	7.4	7.2
Health and community services	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.4
Cultural and recreational services	3.5	3.4	2.7	2.8
Personal and other services	4.0	5.7	4.0	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Classified according to the 1993 version of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

(b) For the purposes of these data, refers to the Australian Capital Territory and the South Eastern Statistical Region of New South Wales.

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Explanatory Notes

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

'000	thousand
\$b	billion (thousand million) dollars
\$m	million dollars
A	Area
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABSBR	Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register
ACR	Australian Capital Region
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ACTION	Australian Capital Territory Internal Omnibus Network
ACTPS	Australian Capital Territory Public Service
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ALP	Australian Labor Party
ANU	Australian National University
ANZAC	Australian and New Zealand Army Corps

ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
Aust.	Australia
AWOTE	average weekly ordinary time earnings
C	City
CPI	consumer price index
CRB	collector record book
ERP	estimated resident population
FaCSIA	Australian Government Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
FHOG	First Home Owner Grant
FTE	full-time equivalent
GDP	gross domestic product
GFCE	government final consumption expenditure
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GHDI	gross household disposable income
GL	gigalitre
GSP	gross state product
ha	hectare
HACC	Home and Community Care, Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
HFCE	household final consumption expenditure
HIC	Health Insurance Commission
ITSA	Australian Government Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia
kL	kilolitre
km	kilometre
km ²	square kilometre
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LGA	local government area
LMWQCC	Lower Molonglo Water Quality Control Centre
m	metre
m ²	square metre
mL	millilitre
mm	millimetre
ML	megalitre
MLA	Member of the Legislative Assembly
MPHS	Multi-Purpose Household Survey
n.i.e.	not included elsewhere
no.	number
NCDC	National Capital Development Commission
NOB	net operating balance
NOM	net overseas migration
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OCYFS	Office for Children, Youth and Family Support (ACT Government Department of Disability, Housing and Community Services)
Qld	Queensland
REIA	Real Estate Institute of Australia
ROGS	Report on Government Services
SA	South Australia
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SD	statistical division
SDR	standardised death rate
SEE	Survey of Employment and Earnings

SFD	state final demand
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
t	tonne
Tas.	Tasmania
TAMS	ACT Department of Territory and Municipal Services
TFI	total factor income
TFR	total fertility rate
TR	Tourism Region
VET	vocational education and training
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
°C	degrees Celsius

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